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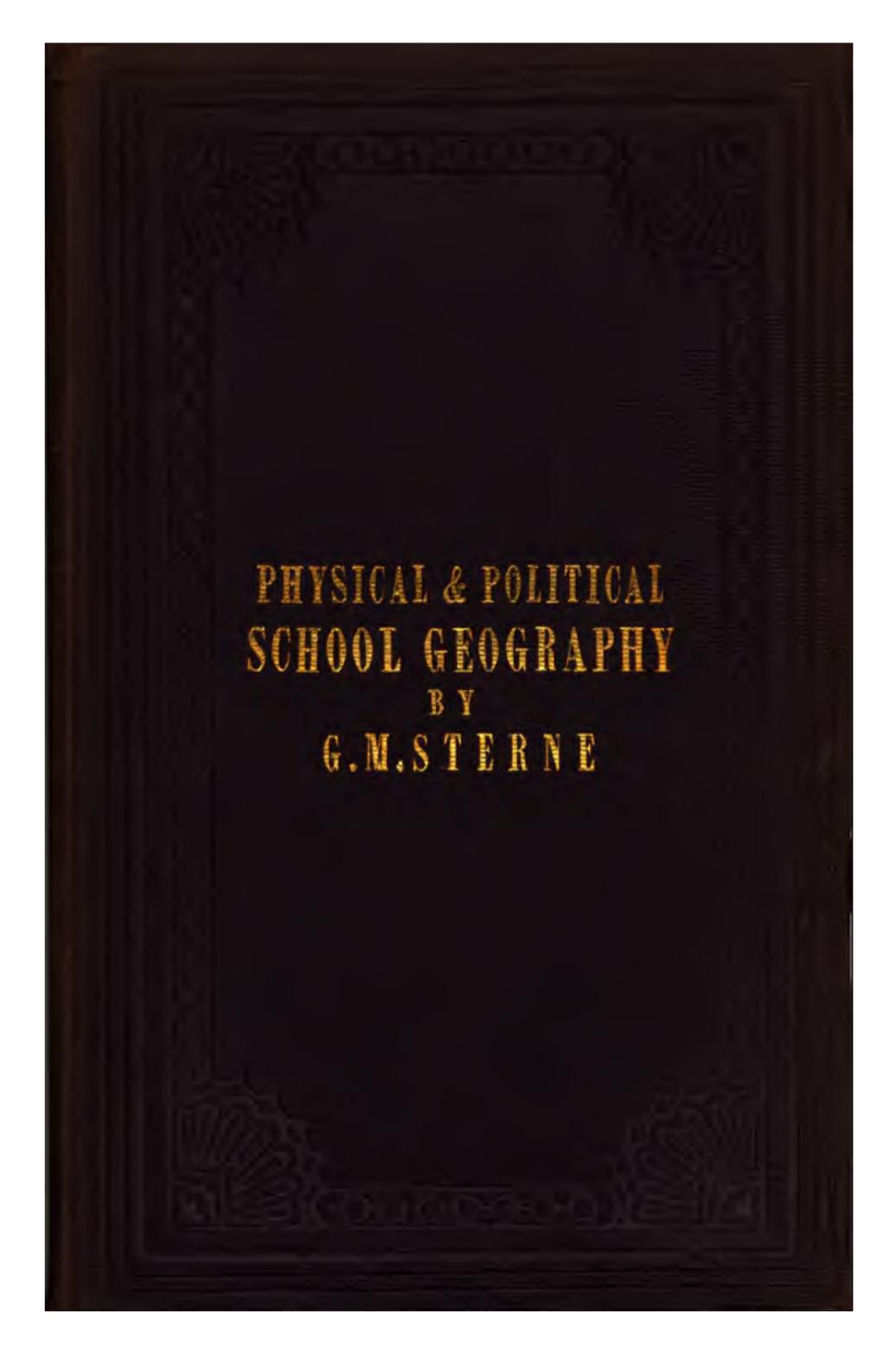
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PHYSICAL & POLITICAL
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY
BY
G. M. STERNE

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PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

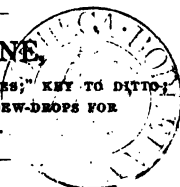
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY,

WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

BOTANY, DENDROLOGY, ZOOLOGY, ORNITHOLOGY, ETC.,
OF EACH COUNTRY.

By G. M. STERNE,

AUTHORESS OF "QUESTIONS ON GENERALITIES;" "KEY TO DUTTON'S"
"TALES FOR AN ENGLISH HOME;" "DEW-DROPS FOR
EARLY FLORISTS," &c., &c.



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G E O G R A P H Y.

INTRODUCTION.

THE word *geography* implies a description of the *earth*, being formed from two *Greek* words,—*ge*, the *earth*, and *grapho*, to describe. Geography is a *science*, and has its peculiar terms, such as cardinal points, constituent parts of the earth, divisions, hemispheres, continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories or capes, oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulfs, rivers, &c. The cardinal points are—*north*, *south*, *east*, and *west*; with the map opposite to you, the top is the north; bottom, south; to your right hand east; left, west. Geography may be divided into five parts: mathematical, physical, descriptive, civil, and progressive; the definitions of which are—1st. Mathematical—the figure and magnitude of the earth, its latitude and longitude, the mode by which it is illumined by the sun, its description by globes and maps, &c. 2nd. Physical—the natural history and phenomena relative to its rocks, land, water, and the various changes which have taken place on its surface, from volcanic agency, inroads of the sea, &c. 3rd. Descriptive—the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and the animals and plants which live and grow on it; a knowledge of all portions of land and water, with their relative situations on the globe. 4th. Civil geography, which explains to us the distribution of mankind, the forms of society, the classes, habits, manners, and languages of the inhabitants of the earth. 5th. Pro-

gressive geography includes the history of the changes which have taken place in the various nations which at different ages have peopled the earth in regard to their local distributions.

The earth is a spherical or globular body; its *constituent* parts are land and water; its *circumference*, or *length round*, is about 25,000 miles; and its *diameter*, or *size through*, 7,930 miles.

That the earth is round, there can be no doubt, from the appearance of vessels as they approach or leave the shore; the circumnavigation of the globe; the circular shadow which it casts on the moon when that body is eclipsed: also in holy writ, is it not spoken of as "The *round* world, and they that dwell therein?"

The primary divisions of the earth are Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, to which are now added Polynesia and Australasia.

Hemisphere means half a sphere, or globe, and is composed of the Greek words, *hemisos*, half, and *sphæra*, a sphere or globe: there are two, *eastern* and *western*; the former contains Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia; the latter, America and Polynesia. Australasia includes Australia or New Holland, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, and the neighbouring islands; whilst Polynesia (meaning many) comprises the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories or capes, coasts, mountains, rocks, &c.

A Continent is a large portion of land containing many countries, or kingdoms, without either being entirely separated by water, as Europe.

An Island is a smaller tract of land, and is entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain and Ireland.

A Peninsula is a tract of land everywhere sur-

rounded by water, except at one narrow neck, which joins it to the neighbouring continent, as Spain and Portugal, or the Morea, in Greece.

An Isthmus is a neck of land which joins the peninsula to the continent, as the isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia.

A Promontory is a hill or point of land stretching out into the sea, the end of which is styled a cape, as the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa ; Cape Horn, in America.

A Coast, or Shore, borders on the sea.

Mountains, valleys, woods, deserts, plains, rocks, &c., are well known.

Water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulfs, bays, rivers, canals, and streams.

An Ocean is an immense collection of water, without any part being entirely separated by land, as the Atlantic Ocean.

A Sea is a smaller collection of water, communicating with the ocean, but having the land on each side, as the Mediterranean Sea.

A Gulf runs far into the land ; if it be large, it is styled an inland Sea ; and, according to its size, it is a bay, haven, creek, or road.

A Strait is a narrow passage which connects two seas, or an ocean and sea, such as the Straits of Gibraltar, connecting the North Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea.

A River is a stream of fresh water rising in the land and flowing into the sea or some other river, as the Thames or the Nile. If small, it is called a rivulet ; where it rises from the earth is termed its *source* ; where it empties itself, its *mouth*. Should it meet with any obstacle in its course, it is called a cascade or cataract, according to the height from which it falls.

The earth turns round on its own axis once in twenty-four hours, making the change of day and night. The ends of the axis (or imaginary lines) are termed the poles, *north* and *south*. This axis is 7,912 miles in extent.

Geography and the globes were introduced in the reign of Edward the First. There are two artificial globes—the terrestrial and celestial; the former represents the earth, the latter the heavenly bodies. On the artificial globe are represented the axis, the poles, the equinoctial points, the solstitial points, the cardinal points, the zenith and nadir points, and various circles.

Latitude is the distance between the equator and the poles; thus it is termed north latitude or south latitude, according on which side of the equator it is situated.

Longitude is the distance from any given place; thus, counting from Greenwich, one-half of the world is east of Greenwich, the other west. All places to the right of Greenwich are in east longitude; to the left, in west longitude.

Upon an artificial globe will be found the ten following circles:—1, the equator; 2, the horizon; 3, the meridians; 4, the zodiac; 5, the ecliptic; 6, the tropics; 7, the polar circles; 8, the colures; 9, the azimuth circles; 10, parallels of latitude.

The Equator is an imaginary circle passing round the world, midway between the poles, which divide it into the northern and southern hemispheres; by seamen this circle is called the line, and is divided into 360 degrees; a degree is sixty geographical miles, or sixty and a half English miles. The ancients made each circle to contain 360 degrees, supposing the sun to make the circuit of our earth in 360 days, advancing one degree every day.

The Horizon is that circular line in which the sky and earth, or sky and water, appear to meet. It marks the rising and setting of the sun, moon, and stars, which are said to *rise* when they appear above the horizon, and to *set* when they descend below it.

The Meridians are circles supposed to pass through the poles, crossing the equator at right angles.

The Zodiac is a great circle dividing the globe into two equal parts, having on it twelve signs, with the names of the months on which the sun passes through them :—

1. *Aries*, the Ram, in March and April . . . ♈
2. *Taurus*, the Bull, in April and May . . . ♉
3. *Gemini*, the Twins, in May and June . . . ♊
4. *Cancer*, the Crab, in June and July . . . ♋
5. *Leo*, the Lion, in July and August . . . ♌
6. *Virgo*, the Virgin, in August and September ♍
7. *Libra*, the Balance, in September and October ♎
8. *Scorpio*, the Scorpion, in October and November . . . ♏
9. *Sagittarius*, the Archer, in November and December . . . ♐
10. *Capricorn*, the Goat, in December and January . . . ♑
11. *Aquarius*, the Waterman, in January and February . . . ♒
12. *Pisces*, the Fishes, in February and March . . . ♓

The Ecliptic is a circle supposed to lie in the middle of the zodiac, and to represent the course of the sun in its annual motion through the twelve signs.

The Tropics are two circles parallel to the equator : on the north is the tropic of *Cancer* ; on the south, the tropic of *Capricorn*.

The Polar Circles are each twenty-three and a half degrees distant from their respective poles. The

northern polar circle is named the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic circle*.

The Colures are two meridians, one named the *equinoctial colure*, the other the *solstitial colure*.

The Azimuth Circles are described round the globe, crossing the horizon at right angles, and meeting together at the zenith and nadir.

Parallels of Latitude are circles parallel to the equator, from which they are numbered, each way towards the poles, to ninety degrees; thus, latitude is north or south, as reckoned north or south of the equator.

The difference of climate is owing to the difference of heat and moisture contained in the atmosphere, and the nature of the prevailing winds.

EXERCISES.

What does the word geography imply?—From whence taken?

Is it a science?—What peculiar terms has it in use?

How may it be divided?—Explain the terms?

Of what shape is the earth?—What are the proofs?

—What is its circumference?—Diameter?

How is the earth divided?

What is the meaning of the word hemisphere?—And what countries lie in the eastern, and what in the western?

How is the land divided?

How the water?

Describe the different terms?

How is an artificial globe marked?

Name and describe the points, circles, &c.

What makes the difference of climate in various countries?

THE WORLD.

THE world consists of five parts—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica; the latter includes the islands in the Pacific Ocean and Australasia. Europe contains 240,000,000 of inhabitants; Asia, 500,000,000; Africa, 60,000,000; America, 50,000,000; and Oceanica, 20,000,000.

EUROPE.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

EUROPE is situated between $36^{\circ} 23'$ and $71^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and between $9^{\circ} 20'$ west, and 68° east longitude, exclusive of its islands.

Extent.—Length, 3,400 miles; breadth, 2,400 miles; covering in square miles, 3,900,000.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

OCEANS, SEAS, GULFS, ETC.

Europe is watered by thirteen oceans or seas:—The Arctic or Frozen Ocean, north; the Atlantic or Western Ocean, west; the Mediterranean Sea, south; White Sea, formed by the Frozen Ocean; Baltic; North Sea, or German Ocean; the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel; the British Channel, all formed by the Atlantic;—Ionian Sea; the Archipelago; Sea of Marmora; Black Sea; the Sea of Azof, or the Sea of Zabak, formed by the Mediterranean.

The Arctic waters Russia, Lapland, and the north of Norway.

The Atlantic waters Norway, the British Isles, France, Spain, and Portugal.

The Mediterranean waters Spain, France, Italy, and Greece.

The White Sea washes the shores of European Russia.

The Baltic washes the shores of Russia, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

The North Sea waters Sweden, Denmark, part of Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain.

The Irish Sea divides England from Ireland.

The British Channel waters France and England.

The Ionian Sea washes the Italian and Grecian shores.

The Archipelago waters Greece and European Turkey, part of Asia, and contains several small islands.

The Sea of Marmora laves the shores of European Turkey, and divides it from the Lesser Asia.

The Black Sea waters European Turkey, Russia, and part of Asia.

The Sea of Azof waters Russia and part of Asia.

GULFS OF EUROPE.

There are twelve:—The Gulf of Bothnia, lies between Sweden and Russia; Gulf of Finland, between Finland and Russia; Gulf of Livonia, between Poland and Russia, formed by the Baltic. Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain, formed by the Atlantic. Zuyder Zee, in North Holland, formed by the North Sea. Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey; Gulf of Valencia, on the east coast of Spain; Gulf of Lyons, on the south of France; Gulf of Genoa, on the north-west of Italy; Gulf of Tarento, on the south-east of Italy; Gulf of Lepanto, which separates the Morea from Greece; Gulf of Salonichi, which lies between Greece and Turkey, formed by the Mediterranean.

STRAITS OF EUROPE.

Six in the north and six in the south. *North*—The Cattegat, between Sweden and Jutland; Sound, separating Denmark from Sweden; the Great Belt, between the islands of Zealand and Fuhnen; the Little Belt, between Fuhnen and Jutland; Straits of Dover, separating England from France; St. George's Channel, which separates England from Ireland. *South*—The Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa, forming the mouth of the Mediterranean; Bonifacio, between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; Strait of Gallipoli, or Dardanelles, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; Constantinople, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; the Pharos, or Strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italy; the Strait of Caffa, or Enikale, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

CAPES OF EUROPE.

Nordkyn, the most northerly; the Naze, Land's End, Wrath, Clear, Ushant, Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca, the most westerly; Matapan.

ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

There are sixty-one islands or groups of islands.

In the Arctic or Frozen Ocean—Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Vaigatz, Kalgouef, Seven Isles (a group).

In the Atlantic—Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Faroe Isles, Shetland Isles, Orkneys, Hebrides, Isles of Ushant, Groix, Belle Ile, Noirmoutier, Ile D'Eu, Rhé, Oléron.

In the Mediterranean—Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Ilica, Majorca, Minorca, the group named Hieres, Elba, Lipari Isles, Malta.

In the Baltic Sea are Aland, Dago, Oesel, Gott-

land, Oeland, Rugen, Bornholm, Lapland, Zealand, and Fuhnen.

In the North Sea are Sylt, Texel, and Heligoland.

In the Irish Sea are Man and Anglesea.

In the British Channel are Isle of Wight, Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark.

In the Ionian Sea are Corfu, Paxo, St. Maura or Leucadia, Theaki (anciently Ithaca), Cephalonia, and Zante.

In the Archipelago are Candia (anciently Crete), Negropont, the group named Cyclades, and the group Sporades.

EXERCISE.

How many oceans or seas water Europe?

Name them.—And from what oceans the seas are formed?

Name the countries the different seas water?

How many gulfs of Europe?

Name them, and where situated.

How many straits of Europe?

Name them, and where situated?

How many capes of Europe?

How many islands, or groups of islands, in Europe?

Name them, and in what oceans or seas they are?

MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE.

Two mountain regions: one in north, and one in south.

In Europe there are thirteen *chains* of mountains: the largest are the Ophrine or Kölen Mountains, between Sweden and Norway; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps, between France and Italy; the Apennines, which run through the whole of Italy; the Krapak or Carpathian Mountains, which lie between Hungary and Poland; the Balkan Mountains, or chain of Hæmus, in Turkey. The following are much smaller: the Cheviot Hills, between Eng-

land and Scotland; the Vosges, on the north-east of France; Cavernes, south of France; Mount Jura, between France and Switzerland; and the mountains of Asturias, Estremadura, Sierra Morena, in Spain.

The principal mountains in the above chains are Mont Perdu, Pyrenees; Mont Simplon, Rosa, Ferca, St. Gothard, St. Bernard, Blanc, Cenis, and Viso, in the Alpine chain; Mont Margano, or St. Angelo, in Naples; Mont d'Or, in France; Mont Serrat, Spain.

VOLCANOES.

In Europe there are three remarkable volcanoes—Etna, 10,960 feet, in Sicily; Vesuvius, 3,900 feet, Italy; Hecla, 4,980 feet, Iceland. Stromboli, in the Lipari Isles, burns without ceasing.

RIVERS OF EUROPE.

There are thirty-six rivers which empty themselves into seas.

Into the White Sea, Dwina, below Archangel, in Russia.

Into the Baltic, are the Neva, which waters Petersburg, the capital of Russia, and falls into the Gulf of Finland; the Duna, or Southern Dwina, falls west of Riga, in Russia; the Meinen, which discharges itself by several outlets in East Russia; the Vistula, near Dantzic, West Prussia; the Oder, which divides into several branches below Stettin, in Prussian Pomerania, and flows into the Baltic by various outlets.

Into the North Sea, are the Elbe; the Rhine, which, separating Switzerland and France from Germany, forms three large branches, named Waal, Yssel, and Leck, and is lost amid the sands at Leyden, in the Netherlands; the Meuse falls above Briel; the Scheldt, near Flushing; the Thames, which waters London,

and falls into the sea below Sheerness; the Tay, in Scotland, which discharges itself above St. Andrew's.

Flowing into the British Channel are the Seine, which waters Paris, and empties itself between Havre-de-Grace and Honfleur; the Somme, between St. Valery and Crotoy, in France.

Into the Atlantic, are the Shannon, on the west of Ireland; the Severn, in England, below Bristol; the Loire, in France, at Paimbœuf; the Charente, in France, opposite Oléron; the Garonne, in France, which, rising below Bordeaux, joins the Dordogne, and takes the name of Gironde, to its fall into the Atlantic; the Adour, in France, discharges itself at Bayonne; the Minho, in Spain, falls below Tuy; the Douro, near Oporto, in Portugal; the Tagus, below Lisbon; the Guadiana, at Tavira; the Guadalquivir, at San Lucar, in Andalusia.

Flowing into the Mediterranean, are the Ebro, in Spain, which discharges itself at Tortosa; the Rhône falls into the sea by several outlets below Arles, in France; the Arno empties itself north of Leghorn, in Tuscany; the Tiber which waters Rome, at Ostia.

The Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, receives the waters of the Po by several outlets near the Lake of Comacchio; the Adige, near the Po.

Into the Black Sea flows the Danube, which, crossing all Germany and Hungary, falls below Ismail, by several mouths; the Dniester discharges itself between Ovidiopol and Akerman; the Dnieper joins the sea at Otchakov, in Russia.

Flowing into the Sea of Azof is the Don, at Azof.

One river flows into the White Sea; five into the Baltic; seven into the North Sea; two into the British Channel; eleven into the Atlantic; four into the

Mediterranean; two into the Adriatic; three into the Black Sea; and one into the Sea of Azof.

Besides those rivers which flow into oceans and seas, there are thirty-two principal ones, which empty their waters into other rivers.

Into the Vistula, below Warsaw, in Poland, falls the Bug; into the Oder, the Warta, in Prussia.

The rivers flowing into the Rhine are the Aär, which empties itself opposite Waldshut; the Neckar falls into the Rhine at Mannheim; the Maine flows into the Rhine at Mayence; the Moselle at Coblenz; the Meuse is joined by the Sambre at Namur, in the Netherlands.

The rivers which fall into the Scheldt are the Scarpe, above St. Amand's; the Lys, at Ghent.

The rivers flowing into the Seine are Youne, which joins the Seine at Montereau-Faut-Youne; the Marne, near Paris; the Oise unites with the Seine below Pontoise.

Flowing into the Loire are the Allier, below Nevers; the Cher, near Tours; the Vienne flows into the Loire at Candés, near Saumur; the Mayenne, below Angers.

The river which falls into the Mayenne is Sarthe, opposite St. Aubin's.

The Loire falls into the Sarthe above Angers.

Into the Garonne flow the Tarn, near Moissac; the Lot, at Aiguillon; the Dordogne, at Bourg du Bec d'Amber, below Bordeaux.

The Rhône is joined by the Saône, which flows into it at Lyons; the Isère, between Tournon and Valence; and the Durance, below Avignon.

The rivers flowing into the Po are Tacino, which flows through Lake Maggiore, and falls into the Po below Pavia; the Adda, flowing through Lake Como, which joins the Po between Cremona and Placenza.

The rivers which join the Danube are the Lech below Donduworth; the Inn, at Passau; the Drave near Esseck; the Theiss, at Belgrade; the Save, between Semlin and Belgrade; the Pruth, below Galatz, in Moldavia.

LAKES OF EUROPE.

There are twenty-four lakes of importance in Europe:—The Wener, Wetter, and Tornea, in Sweden; Saima, Onega, Ladoga, Peipus, Ilmen, and Bielo, or the White Lake, all in Russia; Neufchâtel, Geneva, Lucerne, and Zurich, in Switzerland; the Lake of Constance, between Switzerland and Germany; Lake Balaton, in Lower Hungary; Maggiore, Lugano, Como, and Garda, in the kingdom of Venetian-Lombardy; Comacchio, Perugia, and Bolsena, in the states of the Church; Celano, in the kingdom of Naples; Scutari, in Albania.

PENINSULAS OF EUROPE.

Europe contains eight peninsulas: Sweden and Norway, the ancient Scandinavia; Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece; Jutland, in Denmark; Brittany, or Bretagne, in France; the Morea, in Greece; and the Crimea, in Russia.

The peninsula of Sweden and Norway is formed by the Baltic, Gulf of Bothnia, the North Sea, and the Atlantic; Spain and Portugal lies between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; Italy is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Taranto, the Ionian Sea, and the Archipelago; Jutland forms the continental part of Denmark, and lies between the North Sea and the Baltic; Brittany, or Bretagne, lies between the British Channel and the Atlantic; the Morea, between the Ionian Sea and the Archipelago; the Crimea, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

Climate.—Various, with such an extent of country.

The *arctic*, or frozen district, begins at the sixty-fifth parallel, and continues to the highest north.

Cold district lies between the sixty-fifth and the fifty-fifth parallels.

Temperate district includes the region between the fifty-fifth and forty-fifth parallels.

Warm district, the countries lying below the forty-fifth parallel.

Soil.—Extremely fertile in most parts, and highly cultivated in the central and western districts. The natural vegetable mould in the centre of European Russia is very great, to the extent of some thousands of miles; yet there is an immense quantity of waste land in Europe, including swamps and morasses. A morass extending for nearly 500 miles, commencing from the fifty-second parallel of latitude, follows the course of the Priepetz river in Russia. In the northerly parts of Europe rise a succession of mossy quagmires; and in Denmark alone they cover an extent of ground equal to 1860 miles. The steppes of Russia are mentioned more fully in the account of that country.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The most valuable of the European plants originally belonged to other climes, but almost every description are now cultivated, either in the open air or in hot-houses, in the temperate and southern parallels.

The first signs of vegetation within the arctic regions are lichens, many of most beautiful colours, forming shades of red, orange, and brown. Mosses form the next connecting link to the vegetable world; nearly 500 species are found in the arctic regions; these, with dwarf willows, spread over the plains; but in the extensive morasses of this inhospitable clime, rushes

and coarse grass are alone seen. In the more southern latitude, where the sun begins to have some faint power, a few beautiful flowers adorn the scene during the brief few weeks of summer. In the next latitude the woody kingdom displays itself,—the beautiful and spreading rhododendron and trailing azalea—almost the first productions of nature in these regions to flowering shrubs.

Dendrology.—In the arctic regions the fir is found within the sixty-seventh parallel, and the wild pine reaches the sixty-eighth. In the cold region, the common oak, willow, and birch. In the temperate regions, oak, beech, elm, lime, birch, fir, chestnut, sycamore, poplar, hazel, &c. In the warm regions are found the sweet chestnut, cork tree, evergreen oak, oriental plane, carob, sycamore, maple, olive, &c.

Zoology.—The black bear, wolf, and wild boar are the most formidable animals now found in Europe. The lynx and wild cat are larger in the Italian forests than in any other part. The buffalo, elk, and steinbuck are very rarely met with. The polar or white bear, walrus, and blue fox, are found on the shores of the Frozen Ocean; the reindeer in Sweden, as low as 61°; the chamois and ibex on the Alps; the auroch, or wild ox, in the forests of Russia; and the wild sheep on the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia. The domestic animals are well known: the reindeer and dog in the polar zone; the ass in southern regions, and the camel in south Russia.

Ornithology.—The birds of Europe are not remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, but the melodious variety of their notes surpass those of any other part of the world. Of the birds of prey, eagles, vultures, and hawks are the chief. Of game there are immense numbers.

Mineralogy.—Europe is not so rich in precious

metals as the other divisions of the world, but there are gold and silver, and abundance of iron, copper, lead, coal, quicksilver, zinc, salt, &c.

Geology.—There are numerous quarries of granite, marbles, Bath-stone, lime-stone, &c.

LANGUAGES.

German, Dutch, Flemish, Swedish, Danish, and English, which are derived from the Teutonic.

Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, which are derived from the Latin.

The Russian, Hungarian, Polish, and Bohemian, derived from the Slavonic.

The modern Greek is formed from the ancient, and the Turkish from the Arabic and Tartaric, being all written from right to left.

EXERCISE.

How is Europe situated with regard to its latitude and longitude?

What is its extent?

Name what waters wash its shores.

What gulfs, bays, &c., in those oceans?

Name the capes, islands, mountain ranges, rivers, and into what oceans they flow.

Lakes?—Climate?

Describe the climate lying between the different parallels?

What soil is it generally?

Describe the botany of Europe?—Also its dendrology, zoology, ornithology, mineralogy, geology?

What languages are spoken, and from what derived?

POLITICAL FACTS.

DIVISIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
British Islands	London
Norway and Sweden	Stockholm
Denmark	Copenhagen

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Russia	St. Petersburg
France	Paris
Belgium	Brussels
Holland	Amsterdam
Austria	Vienna
Prussia	Berlin

Germany and Switzerland consist of a confederation of states, each having its own capital.

Portugal	Lisbon
Spain	Madrid
Greece	Athens
Turkey	Constantinople
Italy	Rome and Naples

Italy consists of several independent states, but not confederated.

There are fifty-nine independent states in Europe, including the States of Germany and the small republics.

Agriculture.—Good, especially in the temperate districts, where corn of every kind is cultivated, fruits, vegetables, &c. ; and in the warm districts, rice, olive, orange and lemon trees, vine, &c.

Manufactures.—Numerous, but they will be mentioned more at large in the different countries.

Fisheries.—Herrings, on the shores of the British Islands, and on most of those shores washed by the Atlantic ; anchovies and tunns, in the Mediterranean ; sturgeon, in the Russian rivers ; salmon, in those rivers north of 45° latitude ; and pilchard, on the S.W. of England.

Commerce.—Mentioned in the different countries.

Population.—260,000,000.

Religion.—The Christian religion is professed in nearly the whole of Europe, excepting in Turkey, in which country Mohammedanism prevails. It is also

professed by the Tartars, in Russia ; and in the extreme north of that country there are some Idolaters.

Government.—In most of the principal states, limited monarchies.

Europe, though in size the smallest division of the earth, ranks first in importance in civilization, arts, science, literature of every kind, manufactures and commerce, and is second in population.

EXERCISE.

Name the divisions of Europe, with their capitals ?

Agriculture—what ? and where cultivated ?

Fisheries—where found ?

Population ?—Religions ?—Governments ? &c.

The BRITISH EMPIRE, or the UNITED KINGDOM, consists of Great Britain (which includes England, Scotland, and Wales) and the adjacent island of Ireland ; in the *extent* of England, Wales is included.

ENGLAND.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ENGLAND is situated between 50° and $55^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between 2° east and $5^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 420 miles ; breadth, 360 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Boundaries.—On the north, by Scotland ; west, by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea ; east, by the German Ocean ; and on the south, by the English Channel.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, in which are Solway Frith, between Scotland

and England; Morecambe Bay, Menai Straits, Holyhead Bay, Cardigan Bay, St. Bride's Bay, Milford Haven, Caermarthen Bay, Swansea Bay, Bristol Channel, Bideford Bay, Mount's Bay, Poole Harbour, Southampton Waters, Straits of Dover, the Downs, Yarmouth Bay, the Wash, Bridlington Bay.

Capes.—Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, the Naze, Foulness, North Foreland, South Foreland, Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsea Head (on the Isle of Wight), Culver Cliff, Dunmose Head, the Needles, St. Alban's Head, Portland Bill, Prawe Point, Bolt Head, Dodman Point, Layard's Point, Land's End, Trevoze Head, Hartland Point, Mumble's Head, Worm's Head, St. Goven's Head, St. Ann's Head, St. David's Head, Strumble Head, Cardigan Head, Great Orme's Head, Point of Air, St. Bees' Head.

Islands.—Holy Isle, Sheppy Isle, Isle of Wight, Scilly Isles, Lundy Isle, Holyhead, Anglesea Isle, Walney Isle, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney.

Mountains.—The mountain range of England may be divided into three: the Devonian, which includes the hills of Devon, Cornwall, and some of those in Somersetshire. On Dartmoor, in Devonshire, rises the Cawsand Beacon, 1,900 feet; Carraton, in Cornwall, 1,206 feet.

The northern range is divided into two chains: the Pennine, which reaches from the borders of Scotland to the interior of Derbyshire, in which are Cross Fell, about 3,000 feet; Ingleborough, 2,490 feet; Whernside, 2,500 feet; and Pennigant, 2,380 feet; the three last are in Yorkshire.

In the Cumbrian, or Cumberland chain, which lies west of the Pennine, are Sea Fell, 3,400 feet; Helvellyn and Skiddaw, 3,000; Grasmere Fell, 2,900 feet.

In England and Wales there are twenty-eight moun-

tains between 2,000 and 3,000 feet high, and seven exceeding 3,000.

The Cambrian range, or Welsh mountains, are some of them extremely beautiful; the highest, Snowdon, is 3,571 feet; Plinlimmon, 2,500 feet; Cader Idris, 2,900 feet.

In the Black Forest chain, are Caermarthenshire Beacon and Brecknockshire Beacon, both exceeding 2,900 feet. There are several chains of high hills—Yorkshire Wolds, Mendip Hills, Malvern Hills, Cotswold Hills, Chiltern Hills, &c.

Rivers.—The Tyne, Tees, Humber, Ouse, Thames, and the Medway, flow into the North Sea.

The Severn into the Bristol Channel.

The Ribble, Dee, Mersey, Derwent, and the Eden into the Irish Sea; these have various tributaries.

Lakes.—Winandermere, Derwentwater, or Keswick Lake; Bala Lake, in Wales; Ullswater, Wittleseamere.

Plains.—Vale of York, Plain of Salisbury, Plain of Shropshire, Vale of the Severn, extending for some miles on each side of that river. Fens around the Wash.

Climate.—Humid, variable, but generally healthy.

Soil.—Fertile, having been greatly improved by agricultural labour. There is little barren land in England; a few moors in Devonshire, and heaths and sandy commons in Surrey and some other counties, but not to any great extent.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Myrtles, and many shrubs and flowers of warmer climates grow in the open air, especially in the S.W.; almost any kind of the vegetable tribe and common fruits.

Dendrology.—Formerly forests of extensive size

almost covered the island, but few are now left. The New Forest, in Hampshire, which covers about 416 square miles, and the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, 150 square miles, are preserved for the growth of oaks for the use of the navy. In many parts, chiefly in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, there are large plantations of walnut-trees, for the stocks of guns, &c. The hedge-rows in spring exhibit numberless trees in blossom, of which the white-may and elder stand pre-eminent.

Zoology.—There are not many wild animals: the fox, badger, and otter are the chief; there are a few wild stags.

Mineralogy.—Gold, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for the labour of procuring it; coal is the most abundant; tin, copper, lead, iron, rock-salt, &c. The Bath and Portland stone is chiefly used for building. There are some granite quarries on Dartmoor, in Devonshire; but a large proportion of the buildings are formed of brick, which are made from clay, and burned hard.

LANGUAGE.—English, from the Teutonic, Greek, Latin, and French. In the Channel Islands French is spoken.

EXERCISE.

- Of what does the British empire consist?
 Name the latitude and longitude of England.—Extent?
 —Boundaries?
 What seas, bays, &c., wash the shores of England?
 Name the capes, headlands, &c.—Islands?
 Which are the chief mountain ranges?—Highest points?
 —Principal rivers?—Into what seas do they flow?
 What lakes are there in England?
 What is its climate?—Soil?—Botany, dendrology, zoology, and mineralogy?
 What language is spoken?

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—England into forty-two counties, Wales into twelve.

*English Counties.**Chief Towns.*

INLAND COUNTIES.

Nottinghamshire	Nottingham
Derbyshire	Derby
Staffordshire	Stafford
Shropshire	Shrewsbury
Herefordshire	Hereford
Worcestershire	Worcester
Warwickshire	Warwick
Leicestershire	Leicester
Rutlandshire	Oakham
Northamptonshire	Northampton
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Bedfordshire	Bedford
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Buckinghamshire	Buckingham
Middlesex	London, capital of England
Surrey	Guildford
Berkshire	Reading
Oxfordshire	Oxford
Wiltshire	Salisbury

COUNTIES ON THE COASTS.

Northumberland	Newcastle
Durham	Durham
Yorkshire	York
Lincolnshire	Lincoln
Norfolk	Norwich
Suffolk	Ipswich
Essex	Chelmsford
Kent	Maidstone

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Sussex	Chichester
Hampshire	Southampton
Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Devonshire	Exeter
Cornwall	Launceston
Somersetshire	Wells
Gloucestershire	Gloucester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth
Cheshire	Chester
Lancashire	Lancaster
Westmoreland	Appleby
Cumberland	Carlisle

WELSH COUNTIES.

INLAND.

Montgomeryshire	Montgomery
Radnorshire	Radnor
Brecknockshire	Brecknock

ON THE COAST.

Flintshire	Flint
Denbighshire	Denbigh
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon
Anglesey	Beaumaris
Merionethshire	Harleigh
Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen
Glamorganshire	Glamorgan

Agriculture is in the highest condition. Wheat is grown chiefly in the south counties; oats in the north and fenny districts; barley in the north, centre, and mountainous districts; pasture abounds in the west; hops are cultivated chiefly in Kent; and apple-trees for cider in several western counties.

Manufactures.—Silk, woollen, cotton, of every description ; leather, earthenware, cabinet goods, iron, &c., &c. The manufactures are more important than any other country's in the world.

Fisheries.—On the English coasts, pilchard, cod, salmon, herring, mackerel, &c. Whale fisheries in Davis's Straits, on the coasts of Greenland, in the South Seas, and Antarctic Ocean ; cod, off the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Commerce is carried on with great spirit and enterprise with almost every country in the world.

Exports.—Cotton goods, woollen ditto, iron, hardware, cutlery, brass, steel, and copper, linen apparel of every description, silk goods, earthenware, tin, machinery of every kind, and coal.

Imports.—Raw cotton, from the United States, East Indies, and Brazil ; sugar, from West and East Indies, and Mauritius ; flax, from Russia and Holland ; silk, from China, East Indies, and France ; corn, from Russia, Germany, Prussia, and Holland ; wool, from Germany and Australia ; tea, from China ; coffee, from the West and East Indies, and Brazil ; tallow, from Russia ; hides, from La Plata ; wine, from Portugal, Spain, France, and the Island of Madeira, and several of the Grecian isles ; timber, from British America, Norway, and Russia.

Internal Communication.—England's rivers, canals, railroads, and turnpike-roads, render its internal communication superior to that of any other part of the world.

Ports.—Berwick, Tynemouth, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Whitby, Hull, Lyme-Regis, Yarmouth, Harwich, Chatham, Margate, and Ramsgate, in the North Sea ; Dover, Shoreham, Portsmouth, Gosport, Southampton, Cowes, Poole, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth, in the British Channel ; St. Ives, Bristol,

Cardiff, Swansea, Caernarthen, and Milford Haven, in the Bristol Channel; Cardigan, Liverpool, Lancaster, and Whitehaven, in the Irish Sea.

Government.—Limited. The crown is hereditary. The House of Lords is composed of the peers of England, about 400, whose rank is hereditary; 16 peers of Scotland, chosen every parliament; 28 peers of Ireland; 26 English bishops, and 4 Irish bishops. The House of Commons is composed of 658 members, chosen by the people; 500 for England, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland.

Population.—About 16,000,000.

Universities.—Four: Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London.

Foreign Possessions.—The foreign possessions of England stretch to almost every part of the world.

In Europe—Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland; and the Ionian Isles, under her protection.

In Asia—Almost all Hindostan, including Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Aden.

In Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Fernando Po, and St. Helena.

In North America—Canada, and the district north and west to the Arctic and Pacific, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Honduras, and the Bermudas.

In South America—British Guiana, and the Falkland Isles.

In the West Indies—Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Granada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Bahamas, and various other small islands.

In Oceanica—Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Sarawak, and Labuan.

Religion.—That established is Protestant, but all others are tolerated.

EXERCISE.

- Is the commerce of England very extensive?
 What are its manufactures?
 Is agriculture much attended to?
 What are the chief productions?—Where grown?
 Is commerce carried on with spirit, and to a great extent?
 What are its exports?
 What are its imports?
 From whence?
 Where are its ports?
 What is the government?—Is the crown hereditary?—
 How many peers in the House of Lords?—How many
 members in the Commons?
 How many universities are there?
 Has England many foreign possessions?—Where?
-

SCOTLAND.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SCOTLAND is situated between $54^{\circ} 41'$ and $58^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 38'$ and $6^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude, exclusive of its islands.

Extent.—Length, 280 miles; breadth, 175 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Gulfs, Bays, Creeks, &c.—Friths of Forth, Tay, Moray, Cromarty, and Dornoch, on the east; Pentland Frith, on the north; Lochs Broom, Linnhe Eil, Fyne, Frith of Clyde, and Loch Ryan, on the west; Luce Bay, Wigton Bay, and Solway Frith, on the south; Great Minch, and Little Minch, in the North Channel.

Capes.—St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird's Head, Tarbet Ness, Duncansby Head,

Dunnet Head, Cape Wrath, Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head, all on the mainland; the Butt of Lewis, the north point of the Hebrides, and the Mull of Oe, on the south point.

Islands.—The Shetlands, forty-six, the chief is Mainland; the Orkneys, thirty; the Hebrides, or Western Isles, the chief are Mull, Lewis, Sky, Bute, Arran, Isla, Jura, North Wist and South Wist, and Staffa, which contains Fingal's Cave, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The walls are formed of basaltic columns of great regularity, on which rests an arched roof, which has the appearance of mosaic work. The cave is 200 feet long, 66 high, and 42 wide; it is only in fine weather the entrance can be reached.

Principal Ranges of Mountains.—The Grampians, Northern Highlands, and the Cheviot Hills. The mountains in these ranges are—Ben Macdui, 4,300 feet high; Cairntoul, 4,000 feet; Cairngorm, 4,200 feet—all near the source of the Dee. Ben Avon, 4,000 feet; Ben Lawers, 3,800 feet; Ben More, 3,800 feet; Ben Lomond, 3,400 feet—these are in the Grampian range.

The highest mountains of the Northern Highlands are—Ben Nevis, 4,383 feet, being the highest mountain in the British Islands; Ben Attow, 4,000 feet; Ben Wyvis, 3,750 feet; Ben Dearg, 3,630 feet.

The Cheviot Hills, which in part divide England from Scotland. The highest are Cheviot, 2,600 feet; Broadwall, 2,700 feet.

There are others of a smaller class. The Sidlaw Hills, Ochill Hills, Campsie Fells, Pentland, Lammermoor, &c.

There are not any very extensive plains.

Rivers.—There are eight principal rivers in Scotland: the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, Don, Shin, and

the Spey, these flow into the North Sea ; the Clyde falls into the Atlantic.

The Spey is the most rapid river in Scotland, as it receives the force of many mountain streams ; the Tay the largest. The falls of the Clyde are very beautiful, the water rushing over a succession of rocks, more than 100 feet high, by a double fall. There are several smaller rivers, such as the North and South Esk, the Deveran, Ayr, South Dee, Nith, and Annan.

Lakes.—The lakes in Scotland are, Loch Tay, Loch Ness, Loch More, Loch Shin, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond, which is the largest of Great Britain. It is twenty-four miles long, and rather more than seven broad ; its shores are extremely beautiful, shaded by high mountains, of which one is Ben Lomond, whilst its waters are graced by numerous wooded isles.

Climate.—Generally cold and wet.

Soil.—Not so productive as England.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The easterly winds which prevail during the spring months in Scotland, prevent the flowers from blooming in such luxuriance as they do in England, but the heaths are numerous and beautiful.

Dendrology.—There are no forests covering a greater extent than twenty or thirty miles in length. The Scotch fir is the most common pine in the country. The larch, ash, elm, plane, beech, and oak, are the principal trees planted. Among the high mountains may be found the juniper, shrub, and the whortle.

Zoology and Ornithology.—The same as in England, excepting the nightingale, which is never heard in Scotland.

Geology.—Granite. Ben Nevis is said to be one solid mass of beautiful *red* granite. There are quarries of black, brown, and white marble.

Mineralogy.—Chiefly coal, iron, and lead. Copper in small quantities; gold and silver have been found, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working any mines.

LANGUAGE.—The Lowlanders, a dialect of English; the Highlanders, Erse or Gaelic. The inhabitants of the Orkneys, Shetland, and some of the Hebrides, are of Danish origin.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Thirty-three counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Berwick	Dunse
Roxburgh	Jedburgh
Selkirk	Selkirk
Peebles	Peebles
Dumfries	Dumfries
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Wigton	Wigton
Ayr	Ayr
Renfrew	Renfrew
Lanark	Lanark
Linlithgow, or West Lothian	Linlithgow
Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian	Edinburgh
Haddington, or East Lothian	Haddington
Fife	Cupar
Kinross	Kinross
Clackmannan	Clackmannan
Stirling	Stirling
Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Perth	Perth
Angus, or Forfar	Forfar
Kincardine	Stonehaven
Bute	Rothsay
Argyle	Inverary

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Inverness	Inverness
Nairn	Nairn
Moray, or Elgin	Elgin
Banff	Banff
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cromarty	Cromarty
Ross	Tain
Sutherland	Dornoch
Caithness	Wick
Orkney	Kirkwall, Lerwick

Agriculture.—Extremely improved. The Scotch farmers are the best practical improvers in the world. The chief productions are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, pulse, and grass. They feed immense numbers of sheep and cattle on the moors and highlands.

Manufactures.—Cotton, linen, iron, spirits, woollen, and silk.

Fisheries.—Very important, having cod, salmon, and several others.

Commerce.—Very considerable.

Imports.—Raw cotton, hemp, flax, timber, tea, sugar, various other colonial produce, woollen cloth, hardware, cutlery, &c.

Exports.—Manufactured cottons and linens, printed calicoes, fine muslins, yarns, sail cloth, black cattle, sheep, coal, iron, salmon, and various dried and pickled fish.

Internal Communication.—Excellent roads. The mountainous nature of the country prevents the canals from being very numerous.

Population.—About 2,500,000.

Religion.—Presbyterian.

Universities.—Five :—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's.

EXERCISE.

- Give the latitude and longitude of Scotland ?
 What is the extent of Scotland ?—Its bays, creeks, &c. ?
 —Its islands ?
 For what is Staffa famed ?—Its height, length, and breadth ?
 What mountain ranges are there ?—Their height ?
 What hills divide England from Scotland ?
 Are there many plains ?
 How many rivers are there ?—Name them.
 Which is the most rapid ?
 Describe the falls of the Clyde.
 Name the smaller rivers.
 Name and describe the lakes ?
 What kind of climate ?
 What animals ?—Forests ?—Minerals ?—Language ?—
 Counties, with their chief towns ?—Agriculture ?—Vegetable productions, &c. ?—Manufactures ?—Name them.
 —Also Fisheries ?—Commerce ?
 What do they import and export ?
 What internal communications have they ?
 Name the population.—Religion ?—Universities ?

IRELAND.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

IRELAND is situated between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 28'$ and $10^{\circ} 28'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 300 miles ; breadth, 200 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The waters which wash the shores of Ireland are the Atlantic Ocean and St. George's Channel, in which are North Channel, Red Bay, Glenarm Bay, Belfast Lough, Dundrum Bay, Car-

lingford Bay, Dundalk Bay, Drogheda Bay, Dublin Bay, Killiney Bay, Wexford Harbour, Ballileigh Bay, Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Cork, and Kinsale Harbours ; Courtmac sherry, Clonakilty, Baltimore, Dunmanus, Bantry, and Ballydonagon Bays ; mouth of Kinmare River, Dingle Bay, Brandon Bay, mouth of the Shannon, Galway Bay, Kilherran Bay, Birterbury Bay, Killery Harbour, Newport or Clew Bay, Black Sod Bay, Bullon Bay, Broad Haven Harbour, Kallalla Bay, Sligo Bay, Lochrus Bay, Sheep Haven, Mulroy Bay, Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle.

Capes.—Fair Head, Bengore, Foreland, Erris Head, Achil Head, Kerry Head, Mizzen Head, Clear, Carnsore Point, Wicklow Head, Howth Head.

Islands.—The principal are, North Isles of Arran, Valentia, Achil Isles, South Isles of Arran, and Blaskets Islands in the Atlantic.

Mountains.—There are few ranges of any considerable elevation ; the highest are, Macgillicuddy's Reeks, 3,400 feet ; Galtee Mountains, 3,000 feet ; Sleeve Douard, 3,160 feet ; Wicklow Hills, 3,040 feet. The Irish mountains are generally of easy ascent, and are cultivated to the summits.

Rivers.—The rivers are numerous ; and beautifully indented bays not only add to its wild romantic beauty, but afford great facilities for navigation. The principal river is the Shannon, which is nearly 170 miles in length, and has an extensive estuary, nearly seven miles broad, where it falls into the sea, fifty miles below Limerick ; the Barrow, Slaney, Liffey, Bann, Foyle, Suir, Nore, Blackwater.

Lakes.—Ireland abounds in lakes. Lough Erne, in the county Fermanagh, is the most extensive freshwater lake ; it consists of two lakes joined by a short canal. This lake contains upwards of 300 beautifully wooded islands. Lough Neagh, in Ulster, is the next

in size; its waters are noted for their petrifying qualities; Lough Corrib, in Galway. In the midst of the Kerry mountains are the far-famed lakes of Killarney, Mask, Allen, and Ree; there are many other smaller lakes. The Scotch term *loch*, and the Irish *lough*, are both applied to lakes and arms of the sea which are remarkable for the smallness of the entrance.

Climate.—Moist, but mild and healthy.

Soil.—Extremely fertile; partly owing to the moisture of the climate, and to the calcareous nature of the stones, which are everywhere numerous. Nearly a tenth part is bog, which chiefly serves for fuel; very lately attempts have been made to drain the bog lands, which have proved successful. The bog of Allen runs through King's County, Kildare, Roscommon, and Meath.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The same as in England, but lichens and mosses are more frequent, and on the mountains of Sligo is found the *saxifraga umbrosa*; the shores of the Killarney lake are noted for the *arbutus unedo*; also the heath bog-myrtle in the fen districts; these are all indigenous in Ireland.

Dendrology.—Formerly Ireland was covered with forests, but not one now remains; the trunks of large trees are frequently found in the bogs, partly converted into jet; the trees now planted are the same as in England.

Zoology.—The same as in England. The Irish wolf-dog was of exceeding size and beauty, but the breed is now almost extinct; there have also been found the horns and skeletons of a very large species of deer. It is supposed these animals must have been at least twelve feet high.

Mineralogy.—Gold is found in the bed of a torrent

which descends from the mountain of Croughan-Kinshelly, in the county of Wicklow. Silver has been found, and the mines worked, in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary. Copper and iron also, but not in large quantities. Alabaster is found in the cave of Dunmore. There are a few mineral springs, chiefly chalybeates.

Geology.—Granite is the chief formation of this island; freestone is met with in great abundance. The basaltic range stretches from Carrickfergus to Lough Foyle, and inland to Lough Neagh. There are several quarries of marble.

RACE AND LANGUAGE.—Descended from the Celts. The ancient language was called *Erse*, or *Irish*.

EXERCISE.

- Give the latitude and longitude of Ireland.
- What is the extent of Ireland?
- Name its bays, creeks, &c.
- Name its capes.—The chief islands?
- Is Ireland very mountainous?—What parts?
- Name some of the highest mountains.
- Are they cultivated?
- Are there many rivers?
- Which is the principal?—Its length?
- Describe the lakes.—Are they numerous?
- What does the term *lough* mean?
- What is the climate?
- Describe the soil.—To what does it owe its fertility?
- Describe the bogs.—Are they drained?—Their proportion?
- Through what counties does the bog of Allen extend?
- What is the botany of Ireland?
- Name the animals found in Ireland.
- Have the remains of any extinct race been discovered?
- What trees are planted?
- Were there formerly forests?
- Describe those found in the bogs?
- What minerals are found in Ireland?—And where?
- Are the mines worked?

Are there any marble quarries?
 Where is alabaster found?
 What is the base of this island?
 What ancient language did they use?

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Four provinces: 'Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster. Thirty-two counties.

*Counties.**Chief Towns.*

ULSTER, 9.

Antrim	Antrim
Londonderry	Londonderry
Donegal	Donegal
Tyrone	Omagh
Fermanagh	Enniskillen
Cavan	Cavan
Monaghan	Monaghan
Armagh	Armagh
Down	Downpatrick

LEINSTER, 12.

Louth	Dundalk
Meath	Trim
West Meath	Mullingar
King's County	Tullamore
Queen's County	Maryborough
Kildare	Kildare
Dublin	Dublin
Wicklow	Wicklow
Wexford	Wexford
Carlow	Carlow
Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Longford	Longford

CONNAUGHT, 5.

Galway	Galway
Mayo	Castlebar

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Sligo	Sligo
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon
Roscommon	Roscommon
MUNSTER, 6.	
Tipperary	Clonmel
Waterford	Waterford
Cork	Cork
Kerry	Tralee
Limerick	Limerick
Clare	Ennis

Agriculture.—Much improved during the last few years, but still very backward; *cultivated*, potatoes, flax, and oats.

Manufactures.—The principal is linen. The raw material is almost entirely grown in the country; the principal places where it is manufactured are Belfast, Newry, Drogheda, Louth, and Dublin. There are a few cotton, woollen, and Irish poplin manufacturers.

Fisheries.—Herring, cod, ling, and several others; fresh-water fish, salmon, which is a source of considerable profit, eel, trout, &c.

Commerce.—Not important.

Exports.—Butter, salt beef and pork, bacon, cattle, pigs, oats, wheat, barley, flour, oatmeal, eggs, copper ore, and linen.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, linen, yarn, tea, sugar, tobacco, coal, haberdashery, iron, hardware, timber, and salt.

Internal Communication.—The roads are generally very good; there are but few canals. No country offers more favourable natural advantages for intercourse with other nations than Ireland.

Population.—8,000,000.

Religion.—Established, Protestant; but the chief

number are Roman Catholics. There are two Protestant archbishoprics, Armagh and Dublin, and ten bishoprics; and four Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and twenty-three bishoprics.

Government.—Vice-regal; a lord-lieutenant resides there, appointed by the English government.

EXERCISE.

How many provinces is Ireland divided into?

Name them.—Also the counties, with their chief towns?

The state of agriculture?—What is chiefly cultivated?

What manufactures are there in Ireland?

Name the towns noted for their manufactures.

What article is made for ladies' dresses?

What fisheries are there?

What articles are exported?—And what imported?

Are there many canals?

Does the country offer advantages for commerce?—How?

What is the general population?

What the religion?

What Protestant archbishoprics and bishoprics?—And what Roman Catholic?

What is the government?

FRANCE.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FRANCE is situated between $42^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and between $8^{\circ} 25'$ east and $4^{\circ} 43'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 660 miles; breadth, 615 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Bays, Seaports, &c.—Bay of Biscay, English Channel, Straits of Dover, the Gulf of Lyons, in the

Mediterranean; the Bay of St. Malo, and the opening occasioned by the four following rivers falling into the Atlantic—the Loire, the Charente, the Garonne, and the Adour.

Capes.—Gris Nez, La Hague, Bec du Raz.

Islands.—Ushant, Belle Île, Ile d'Eu, Ré, and Oleron. Corsica, in the Mediterranean, belongs to France. The islands of Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey, belong to Great Britain.

Mountains.—The Cevennes, rising to the left of the Rhone, 5,000 feet high; they are chiefly basaltic. The Vosges, on the eastern borders of France, nearly 6,000 feet; there is a beautiful chain of green granite found in one of its valleys. The Jura forms the boundary between France and Switzerland, about 6,000 feet. The Alps, between France and Italy, above 13,000 feet; some of the mountains are granite, others calcareous. The Pyrenees, between France and Spain; Mount Perdu is one of the highest elevations, being 11,297 feet above the level of the sea; they are chiefly granite and calcareous. Here are also found beautiful marbles, some green, others red, spotted with white.

Rivers.—Some native geographers state there are 6,000 rivers in France, 300 of which are navigable; the principal, however, are the Rhone, Loire, Garonne, and Seine.

The Rhone is one of the most rapid rivers in Europe, rising at an elevation of 6,000 feet, and rushes onward with immense velocity. The banks of the Rhone are of exceeding beauty, the river winding amidst rocky mountains of most romantic scenery; whilst the lofty chateau, lowly cottage, and verdant woods, all add to the enchantment of the scene.

The Loire is the longest river in France, gliding over 500 miles in its course.

The Garonne rises in the valley of Aran, in Catalonia; it enters the sea by two streams, near the town of Cordovan, after a flow of 253 miles. It rolls through plains of surpassing fertility, though its mouth is surrounded by barren rocks and gloomy deserts.

The Seine rises in Burgundy, near Dijon, and enters the sea at Havre de Grace; its course is about 256 miles. Its greatest beauty is through the valley of the Seine, above Rouen.

Lakes.—There are few; those of Martignes and Maguelonne yield a large supply of salt. The principal is Elang de Barre, in Provence.

Climate.—Very various, but salubrious; the sky generally clear, although in the central districts they have fearful hail storms.

Soil.—Fertile generally.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—France may be divided into four vegetable and botanical regions: the first resembles England in its productions; the second produces, in addition, vineyards, &c.; the third, as it approaches the warmer latitudes, fields of maize, &c.; the fourth, or southern climes, olives, oranges, citron, mulberries, and pomegranates. Many luxuriant tribes of flowers grow almost spontaneously.

Dendrology.—The forests of France are numerous and extensive; those of Orleans, Ardennes, and Fontainbleau, are the largest; the cork tree, beech, oak, elm, poplar, and all those generally found in the temperate zone.

Zoology.—The wolf and wild boar, which inhabit the large forests; and bears are very frequently seen in the vicinity of the Pyrenees and the Alpine districts. There are two species: the *carnivorous* carry off

the cattle and sheep ; whilst the *graminivorous* wage most destructive war amongst the fields of maize and buck-wheat. The ibex and chamois are hunted in the Pyrenees and the Alps of Dauphiné ; there are also foxes, otters, wild cats, martins, beavers, and squirrels. In the south scorpions are common, and serpents are very numerous.

Mineralogy.—Gold mines anciently existed in the south, and some mountain rivulets still roll down particles of the metal. Iron, coal, marble, salt, and building stones are yielded, but not abundantly. There are also quarries of jasper, near Salins. There are several mineral springs ; the principal are Aix, Bâges, and Baguères-de-Lucheu.

LANGUAGE.—French, derived from the Latin and Teutonic languages.

EXERCISE.

- Give the latitude and longitude of France ?
- What is the extent of France ?
- The seas and bays which wash its shores ?
- Name the capes.
- What islands ?
- What islands on the French coast belong to England ?
- Name the mountains in France.—Their greatest height ?
- Their geological nature ?
- Where are the marble beds ?—And what kind are they ?
- How many rivers are there said to be in France ?—
- Where do they rise ?—And into what seas do they flow ?
- Which is the most rapid ?
- What description of scenery do they flow through ?
- What is the length of their course ?
- What are the lakes of France ?
- From which is salt procured ?
- What is the climate of France ?
- What storms occur in central France ?
- Describe its soil ?
- Name the wild animals, where found, and of what character.

What fruits and plants grow in France?
 Are there many forests?
 What minerals are found in France?
 Were there any gold mines worked there formerly?
 Is there any gold found there now?
 Are there any mineral springs in France?—And where?
 What is the language spoken, and from what languages derived?

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—France was formerly divided into thirty-two provinces, now it is divided into eighty-six departments; eighty-four have their chief towns in the old provinces, and two are in modern additions to the French territory.

NORTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF NORMANDY.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Capitals, or Chief Towns.</i>
Lower Seine	Rouen
Eure	Evreux
Calvados	Caen
La Manche	St. Lô
Orne	Alençon

PROVINCE OF PICARDY.

Somme	Amiens
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PROVINCE OF ARTOIS.

Pas-de-Calais	Arras, Calais, and Boulogne
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PROVINCE OF FRENCH FLANDERS.

Le Nord	Lille, or Lisle; Dunkirk and Douay
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EASTERN DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF LORRAINE.

La Meurthe	Nancy
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<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Capitals, or Chief Towns.</i>
Vosges	Epinal
Meuse	Bar-le-Duc
Moselle	Metz

PROVINCE OF ALSACE.

Lower Rhine	Strasburg
Upper Rhine	Colmar

PROVINCE OF FRENCH COMTE'.

Doubs	Besançon
Haute Saône	Vesoul
Jura	Lons-le-Saulnier

PROVINCE OF BURGUNDY.

Côte-d'Or	Dijon
Yonne	Auxerre
Saône et Loire	Macon
Ain	Bourg

PROVINCE OF LYONNOIS.

Rhône	Lyons
Loire	Montbrison

PROVINCE OF DAUPHINE'.

Isère	Grenoble
Drôme	Valence
Hautes Alpes	Gap

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF PROVENCE.

Basses Alpes	Digne
Var	Draguignan
Bouches du Rhône	Marseilles

PROVINCE OF LANGUEDOC.

Haute Garonne	Toulouse
Tarn	Albi

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Capitals, or Chief Towns.</i>
Aude	Carcassone
Hérault	Montpellier
Gard	Nismes
Lozère	Mende
Haute Loire	Le Puy
Ardèche	Privas

PROVINCE OF ROUSSILLON.

Pyrenées Orientales	Perpignan
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PROVINCE OF COMTE' DE FOIX.

Arriège	Foix
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PROVINCE OF BEARN.

Basses Pyrenées	Pau
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WESTERN DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF GUIENNE AND GASCONY.

Gironde	Bordeaux
Dordogne	Perigueux
Lot et Garonne	Agen
Lot	Cahors
Aveiron	Rhodez
Tarn et Garonne	Montanbau
Landes	Mont de Marsau
Gers	Auch
Hautes Pyrenées	Tarbes

PROVINCE OF SAINTONGE AND AUNIS.

Charente Inférieure	Rochelle
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PROVINCE OF ANGOUMOIS.

Charente	Angoulême
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PROVINCE OF POITOU.

Vienne	Poitiers
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<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Capitals, or Chief Towns.</i>
Deux Sèvres	Niort
La Vendée	Bourbon-Vendée

PROVINCE OF BRETAGNE.

Ille et Vilaine	Rennes
Loire Inférieure	Nantes
Morbihan	Vannes
Finistère	Quimper, Brest
Côtes du Nord	St. Brieux

NORTHERN CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Seine	Paris
Seine et Oise	Versailles
Seine et Marne	Melun
Aisne	Laon
Oise	Beauvais

PROVINCE OF ORLE'ANNOIS.

Loiret	Orléans
Loir et Cher	Blois
Eure et Loir	Chartres

PROVINCE OF MAINE.

Sarthe	Le Mans
Mayenne	Laval

PROVINCE OF ANJOU.

Maine et Loire	Angers
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EASTERN CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF CHAMPAGNE.

Aube	Troyes
Haute Marne	Chaumont
Marne	Châlons-sur-Marne
Ardennes	Sedan

Departments. Capitals, or Chief Towns.

PROVINCE OF NIVERNOIS.

Nièvre	Nevers
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PROVINCE OF BOURBONNOIS.

Allier	Moulins
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PROVINCE OF AUVERGNE.

Puy de Dôme	Clermont
Cantal	Arrillac

WESTERN CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF LIMOUSIN.

Corrèze	Tulle
Haute Vienne	Limoges

PROVINCE OF MARCHE.

Creuse	Guéret
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PROVINCE OF THE DUCHY OF BERRI.

Cher	Bourges
Indre	Châteauroux

PROVINCE OF TOURAINE.

Indre et Loire	Tours
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DEPARTMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANCIENT PROVINCES.

Corsica	Bastia, Ajaccio
Vaucluse	Avignon

Agriculture.—Moderate. Corn, the vine, tobacco, hemp, flax, madder, and beetroot, are cultivated; and in the south, the mulberry tree, on account of the silkworms.

Manufactures.—Very considerable, particularly in silks and wines: also woollen and cotton goods, linen, hardware, brandy, jewellery, and laces. Cabinet work is brought to great perfection at Paris.

Fisheries.—Important.

Commerce.—Very considerable.

Exports.—Silks and cashmeres, cotton and linen goods, wine, brandy, liqueurs, lace, jewellery, various articles of fancy and fashion, also salts, acids, and oxides.

Imports.—Raw cotton and silk, metals, sugar, and various other colonial productions.

Internal Communication.—Inferior to England, but better than most countries; there are several canals and railroads.

Population.—34,000,000.

Government.—Republic.

Foreign Possessions.—In Africa—Algeria, the Isle of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean.

In Asia—Pondicherry, and a few places in Hindostan.

In America—Cayenne, in Guiana.

In the West Indian Islands—Guadaloupe, Martinique, and a few smaller ones.

Religion.—Catholic, but all sects are tolerated.

EXERCISE.

How was France divided?—What is the difference now?
Name the provinces and departments, with their chief towns.

Is their agriculture good?

What do they chiefly cultivate?

Are their manufactures various and important?

What are the chief articles manufactured?

Are the fisheries important?

Is their commerce good?

What are their chief exports and imports?

Is their internal communication as good as England's?

What is the population? What is the government?

Has France any foreign possessions?—Where?

What is the established religion?—What sects are tolerated?

HOLLAND.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOLLAND is situated between $50^{\circ} 45'$ and $58^{\circ} 28'$ north latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 23'$ and $7^{\circ} 28'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 200 miles; breadth, 124 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Gulfs, Bays, &c.—The Zuyder Zee, formed by the North Sea, and the Dollart Zee.

Islands.—The most important are Texel, situated at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee; and Walcheren, which lies at the mouths of the Rhine and Scheldt.

Mountains.—None; the greater part of the land being lower than the sea. Even the beds of some of the rivers are higher than the surrounding country. Along the banks of these rivers, as also at the sea shore, are raised banks or high mounds, which are frequently borne off by an overwhelming torrent, and the country fearfully inundated.

Rivers.—A branch of the Rhine, called Yssel, runs north, and falls into the Zuyder Zee, at Campen; and the Maese, which is in fact another mouth of the Rhine.

Lakes.—The Dollart, between Groningen and East Friesland, caused by two irruptions of the sea, covers about sixty square miles; the Zuyder Zee, which was formerly a large fresh-water lake; and the Haerlemer Meer.

Climate.—Cold and humid; few of the Dutch arrive at a great age, and it is particularly unfavourable to foreigners.

Soil.—Generally fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

There are no objects of particular interest, either in zoology or botany. The storks alone are worth mention, which find abundant food in the marshes and canals.

Minerals.—None.

LANGUAGE.—Dutch, which is formed from the Teutonic.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Ten provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Gröningen	Gröningen
Friesland	Lieuwarden and Harlingen
Drenthe	Assen and Meppel
Overysse	Zwolle and Deventer
Guelderland	Zutphen and Nimeguen
Utrecht	Utrecht
North Holland	Amsterdam, Haerlem
South Holland	The Hague, Rotterdam
Zealand	Middleburgh
North Brabant	Breda and Bois-le-Duc
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The king is the grand duke.	

Agriculture.—Very flourishing; their pasture-lands are exceedingly rich, and immense quantities of cattle are sent from Denmark, and the north of Germany, to be fattened for the markets, both for home consumption and foreign commerce. Their dairies produce excellent butter and cheese; and bulbous flower-roots are largely exported: their hyacinths and tulips are considered the finest in the world.

Manufactures. — Unimportant. Ship-building, which is considered very excellent, linen, and spirits; the latter known under the name of gin or Geneva.

Haerlem and Amsterdam have silk manufactories, and the latter has extensive snuff and tobacco manufactories.

Fisheries.—Their herring fishery is not so important as formerly; but their whale fisheries bring in about £1,000,000 annually.

Commerce.—Extensive.

Exports.—Butter, cheese, linen, spirits, silk, snuff and tobacco, and woollen goods.

Imports.—Colonial produce, spices, timber, corn, cotton and woollen goods, raw silk, hardware.

Internal Communication.—By an immense extent of canals.

Population.—3,000,000.

Religion.—Chiefly Protestants, about one-third Catholics.

Government.—Limited monarchy.

Foreign Possessions.—Java and the Moluccas; parts in Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes, in the East Indies; Guiana in South America.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Holland?

Extent of Holland?—Gulfs?—Lakes?

What prevents the sea and rivers from overflowing?

Name the rivers.

Are there any mountains?

Appearance of the country?

Describe the climate and soil?

Do the Dutch live to a great age?

Is Holland rich in zoology and botany?

What bird frequents its marshes and canals?

What language do they speak, and from what derived?

How is Holland divided?

What part is exclusively the king's?

Is the agriculture good?—Are the pastures rich?

From what countries are cattle sent to fatten in the Dutch meadows?

What flowers are greatly cultivated and exported?
 Name the manufactures.
 What fisheries have they?
 What is the yearly amount of their whale fisheries?
 What are their exports and imports?
 Name their internal communications?
 What is their population?—What their religion?
 What the proportion of Catholics to Protestants?
 What is their government?—What their foreign possessions?

BELGIUM.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BELGIUM is situated between $49^{\circ} 27'$ and $51^{\circ} 31'$ north latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 37'$ and 6° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 195 miles; breadth, 110 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Mountains.—None; but there are some hills in the province of Hainault, Namur, Liege, and Luxemburg; they are about 2,000 feet in height, and are a branch of the Ardennes.

Rivers.—Maas or Meuse, the Scheldt, Sambre, Ourthe, and Lesse.

Climate.—Humid and cold, but milder and far more healthy than Holland.

Soil.—Extremely fertile; it was once esteemed as the garden of Europe. There are still many heaths, swamps, and sandy plains.

PRODUCTIONS.

Dendrology.—One-fifth of the country. Several forests of immense extent still remain in the Nether-

lands—the forest of Mormaut, between the Sambre and Meuse; the wood of St. Amand, on the borders of French Flanders; the forest of Faigne, in Hainault; the forest of Soignies, in the neighbourhood of Brussels; the forests of Mural, Zaventem, Grotenhout, and Turnhout, between Louvain, Brussels, and Velvorden; the forest of Maarlaine, on the banks of the Meuse; besides several almost too numerous to mention.

Zoology.—Wild boar, bear, wolf, &c.

Mineralogy.—Coal, iron, copper, lead, and zinc.

Geology.—Marble, and several kinds of building-stones. In the mountains of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg are quarries of slate-stone, surrounded by granitic rocks, and above which, towards the banks of the Moselle, ancient limestone strata, with organic remains.

LANGUAGE.—Flemish, a dialect of the Dutch.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Nine provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
West Flanders	Ostend and Bruges
East Flanders	Ghent
Antwerp	Antwerp and Mechlin
Parts of Limburgh	Maestricht and Ruremond
South Brabant	Brussels and Louvain.
Hainault	Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi
Namur	Namur
Liege	Liege
Parts of Luxemburg	Luxemburg

Agriculture.—Brought to a great state of perfection: corn, hemp, flax, rape-seed, clover, hops, and potatoes.

Manufactures.—Extremely important. Lace, silk,

elegant cabinet-work, woollen goods, carpets, fine linen, cotton, hardware, paper, &c.

Commerce.—A great increase within the last few years; but in the middle ages, Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, were some of the most important commercial towns in Europe.

Exports.—Corn, flax, hemp, oil, coal, lace, paper, fine linen, and various sorts of cotton goods, arms, and hardware.

Imports.—Colonial produce, wine, and various raw material for manufacturing.

Internal Communication.—The roads are kept in excellent order; there are several railroads, and numerous canals.

Population.—About 4,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—A limited monarchy.

EXERCISE.

What is the latitude and longitude of Belgium?

Breadth?—Length?

Are there any mountains?

With what ranges are the hills connected?—Height?

Rivers of Belgium?

Describe its climate.—Soil?

What wild animals are there?

Are there any forests?—Name some.

What minerals are there?

Is there anything interesting in the geology of the country?

What language is spoken?

Name the divisions and chief towns.

Is their agriculture attended to?

What manufactures have they?—Name them.

Exports and imports?

Is their commerce as good as formerly?

What was important in Ghent, Bruges, and Antwerp?

What is the state of their internal communication?

Their population?—Religion?—Government?

GERMANY.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GERMANY is situated between $45^{\circ} 30'$ and 55° north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 48'$ and $19^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 680 miles ; breadth, 612 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

It is washed by the Baltic and the North Sea on the north, and part of the Adriatic on the south. The coast on the North Sea, like that of Holland, is protected by dikes. The Baltic shores are also low and shallow.

Openings.—The Rhine and the Elbe flow into the German Ocean, affording communication for commerce.

Mountains.—The mountains of Germany are a continuation of the chains of the Alps and the Carpathian. From the Hartz, the most northern German mountain, commences that immense plain which embraces the whole north of Germany, and stretches through Prussia and Poland, to the Alaunian hills in Russia. In this plain are immense peat marshes and sandy districts, which confirm the idea of the late withdrawal of the sea from those coasts.

Rivers.—There are seven principal rivers in Germany, and forty-eight navigable ones. The Danube, justly styled the prince of European streams, is liable to great inundations, particularly on the breaking up of the ice in the northern seas. The Rhine is justly a Swiss stream, rising and flowing for sixty miles through that country before entering Germany. The Elbe rises in the Sudetic mountains of Silesia. The

Weser is an important stream; it divides Westphalia from Lower Saxony. The Oder rises in the mountains of Moravia. The Maine, though a tributary of the Rhine, is of considerable importance, being the grand political boundary between the southern and northern states. The Ems is an unimportant stream, and rises in the bishopric of Paderborn.

Lakes.—Germany has several inland lakes, but none of importance: Lake Constance, which partly belongs to Switzerland; Lake Garda, belonging in part to Italy; those of Chiem, Wurm, and Ammer, in Bavaria; Traun and Halstadt in Austria; and several others, particularly small ones, in the north of Germany.

Mineral Waters.—This country contains more mineral springs than any other European country. The waters of Pyrmont, Spa, and Aix-la-Chapelle, are far-famed; also Carlsbad and Baden baths; those of Ems, Wisbaden, Schwalbach, and Wildungen, are reported to have performed wonderful cures.

Climate.—Very healthy; warm in the centre, almost an Italian clime, but rather cold and damp in the north plain.

Soil.—On the north plain the land is poor and sandy, interspersed with extensive heaths and moorasses; but in the plains and valleys of south and central Germany it is very fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—This country is rich in every class of vegetable and flowering plants, corn, wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans,—indeed they are too numerous to mention.

Dendrology.—The forests are very extensive on all the mountain ranges. In the north plain are im-

mense pine forests ; oaks, beeches, ashes, and aspens, are found in all the numerous forests, except west of the Weser.

Zoology.—Bears, chamois, and lynx, in the Alps ; wolves, foxes, martins, weasels, &c., descend from the Ardennes ; and the *hamster*, a large species of field-rat, commits great devastations. Game of all kinds, and every kind of singing bird known in Europe.

Mineralogy.—Pebbles, crystals, amethysts, topazes, and some others, are abundant, particularly in Bohemia ; salt, coal, &c. Of metals, there are gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, lead, iron, and various others. The mines of Germany are extremely productive, particularly those of the Harz and Erzgebirge. The iron of Styria, frequently called native steel, is the best in Europe.

Geology.—There are more than 300 different kinds of beautiful marbles in Germany. The rocks are of granite, serpentine limestone and sandstone.

LANGUAGE.—German, from the Teutonic and Slavonic.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—A confederation of independent states.

<i>Empire.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Austria	Vienna
<i>Kingdoms.</i>	
Prussia	Berlin
Bavaria	Munich
Hanover	Hanover
Wurtemberg	Stuttgard
Saxony	Dresden
<i>Principalities.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Hesse Cassel	Cassel
Hohenzollern Hechingen	Hechingen
Hohenzollern Sigmaringen	Sigmaringen

<i>Principalities.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Hesse	Homburg
Schaumburg Lippe	Buckeburg
Lippe Detmold	Detmold
Waldeck	Corbach
Reuss (Elder line)	Griez
Reuss (Younger line)	Schleiz
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt	Rudolstadt
Schwartzburg Sondershausen	Sondershausen
Lichtenstein	Lichtenstein

<i>Grand Duchies.</i>	
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Schwerin
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Strelitz
Oldenburg	Oldenburg
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Saxe Weimar	Weimar
Baden	Carlsruhe

<i>Duchies.</i>	
Holstein and Lauenburg	Gluckstadt
Nassau	Nassau
Saxe Meiningen	Meiningen
Saxe Coburg Gotha	Coburg
Saxe Altenburg	Altenburg
Anhalt Bernburg	Bernburg
Anhalt Kothen	Kothen

Free Cities.—Four : Lubeck, Hamburgh, Bremen, Frankfort.

Agriculture.—Germany is an agricultural country, and it is brought to a high degree of perfection in most districts, with the exception of the large moors of Westphalia and the heath of Luneburg. Germany presents the appearance of an immense cornfield; pulse, flax, rice, and hops, are also much cultivated.

Manufactures.—Linen, wool, cotton, silk, leather, iron, steel, brass, silver, earthenware, china, glass,

various chemical articles, musical snuff-boxes, wooden clocks, and toys of all descriptions, besides numerous mathematical instruments, watches, and artificial flowers.

Commerce.—Lying in the centre of Europe, this country is most advantageously situated for commerce, but it does not hold the station amongst the commercial nations of the continent which its resources demand.

Exports.—Wool, timber, corn, linen, metals, fruits, jewellery, and quicksilver.

Imports.—English manufactured goods, French wines, and various colonial produce.

Ports.—Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, Altona, Stettin, and Trieste. The internal commerce is chiefly carried on at great fairs, Leipsic and Frankfort being the most important.

Internal Communication.—Good; the numerous rivers of Germany render few canals necessary, and the roads are kept in moderate order.

Population.—40,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

Government.—By an assembly called the Diet, consisting of plenipotentiaries from all the states.

EXERCISE.

What is the latitude and longitude of Germany?

Length?—Breadth?

The seas which wash its shores?

Is there anything peculiar on the shores of the North Sea?

What rivers flow into the German Ocean?

From what ranges are the mountains of Germany a continuation?

From what mountain does the great central plain commence, and where does it continue to?

What reason is there to imagine the sea has of late withdrawn from the northern shores of Germany?

How many navigable rivers are there?

Which has been styled the prince of European streams?

Name the principal rivers, where they rise, &c.
 Are there many inland lakes?—Name them.
 Are there many mineral springs?—Name them.
 Describe the climate.
 What is the soil?
 Are there many wild animals?
 Are there many vegetable productions?
 Are there many extensive forests?
 What kind are the trees?—Where are the fewest?
 Are there many mineral productions?—Name them,
 and where found.
 Have there been many interesting specimens of geology
 found in Germany?—Where?
 What language is spoken, and from what derived?
 How is Germany divided?
 Is the state of agriculture good?
 What manufactures have they?
 Is the commerce good?
 What are the exports and imports?
 What ports have they?
 How is their internal commerce carried on?
 Is the internal communication good?
 What is the general population?
 Religion?—Government?

PRUSSIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PRUSSIA is situated between $49^{\circ} 8'$ and $55^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between 6° and $22^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 800 miles; breadth, 440 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The sea which washes the shores of Prussia is the Baltic, in which is the Gulf of Dantzic.

Islands.—Rugen. It is joined to the main land by a strait about a mile broad, and is much frequented as a bathing-place.

Mountains.—The principal are the Hartz Mountains, in Saxony; the Brocken is the highest, which is about 3,700 feet. The Sudetes run about 250 miles on the boundaries between Silesia and Bohemia; the highest point is Riesenkoppe, which is about 5,000 feet.

Rivers.—Numerous. The Vistula, Niemen, Pregel, Oder, Elbe, which is joined by the Spree; Rhine, joined by the Moselle. The Oder is the principal, and reunites all the smaller ones, except a few which flow on the boundaries.

Lakes.—Few of any interest; there are three fresh-water ones on the shores of the Baltic—Kurische Haff, Frische Haff, and Stettiner Haff. These by some geographers are classed amongst the lakes; others place them under the term bay, which, as the country term *haff* means bay or inlet, seems the most correct.

Climate.—Generally healthy; humid along the Baltic; coldest in the neighbourhood of the Hartz Mountains.

Soil.—Not very fertile; mostly sandy, with extensive heaths and morasses. The soil of Silesia is the most fruitful.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Common vegetables and various fruits; flowers of the temperate clime.

Dendrology.—Extensive forests; chiefly the fir and larch.

Zoology.—Wild boar and wolf in the forest districts.

Mineralogy.—Iron, copper, coal, lead, tin, zinc, and amber. In the Silesian mines are also found agates, jaspers, and small quantities of gold.

Geology.—Beautiful dark green marble is found in the mountains of Zobtenberg, which belong to the Sudetic range.

LANGUAGE.—German chiefly spoken.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Eight provinces, of which six are in Germany; namely,

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Brandenburg	Berlin
Pomerania	Stettin
Silesia	Breslau
Saxony	Magdeburg
Westphalia	Munster
Rhine	Cologne

Prussia Proper and Posen lie out of Germany.

Agriculture.—Much improved in later years. Rye, wheat, flax, hemp, potato, chicory, which they use for coffee, and immense crops of beetroot, from which they extract sugar, are the principal kind cultivated.

Manufactures.—Much increased. Linen, woollen, and cotton goods, silk and ribbons, lace, stockings, and various other articles.

Commerce.—Not very extensive.

Exports.—Corn, wool, timber, hams, linen; iron, and other metal ware.

Imports.—Horses, cattle, flax-seed, salt, wine, and various colonial produce.

Ports.—Dantzic, Königsberg, Stettin, and Memel.

Internal Communication.—Not very good. A few canals, but the rivers are connected by them.

Population.—15,000,000.

Religion.—More Protestants than Catholics.

Government.—An absolute monarchy.

EXERCISE.

What is the latitude and longitude of Prussia?

Length?—Breadth?

What sea to the north?—What gulf?—What island?
—Describe.

What mountains, and which are the highest points?

Are the rivers numerous?—Name them.

Which are the principal rivers?

Are there many lakes?

Which are those sometimes classed as lakes, by others
as bays?

What is the meaning of the term *haff*?

Describe the climate.—Soil?

What are the productions of Prussia?

Are there any wild animals?

What vegetables do they cultivate?

Are there many forests?

Of what kinds are the wood?

What minerals does Prussia produce?

To what range do the mountains of Zobtenberg belong?

What marbles are found in those mountains?

What are found in the Silesian mines?

What language is spoken?

How is Prussia divided?

Give the provinces, with their chief towns.

Is their agriculture good?

What large moors and heaths are there in Prussia?

What do they export, and what import?

What ports have they?

How is their internal commerce carried on?

Are the internal communications good?

What is the population?

What the religion?—Government?

AUSTRIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

AUSTRIA is situated between 42° and 51° north latitude, and between $8^{\circ} 30'$ and $26^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 880 miles; breadth, 491 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The sea which washes the Austrian shores is the Adriatic, in which are the Gulf of Trieste and the Channel of Quarnero.

Cape of Promontorro.

Islands.—Moleda, Sabioncella, Brazza, Laissa, Corzola, Grossa-ur-Lunga, and several others on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice.

Mountains.—Immense mountain chains traverse the Austrian country; and, excepting the mountains of Switzerland and those of Northern Italy, they are the highest in Europe. The points of many are above the line of perpetual snow; and, like Switzerland, present the most sublime scenery,—ponderous summits, on which the snows of ages have rested; glittering glaciers, which extend for miles in all their varied forms of crested waves; smooth fields, and yawning gulfs with bottomless abysses; gliding avalanches, falling with their voice of thunder amid the vales beneath; and rushing cascades, leaping from height to height, command admiration from the most apathetic beholder. The Rhetian Alps, in which is the Ortler Spitze, 12,951 feet high; the Carpathian Mountains, 8,600 feet high; the Noric Alps, in which is the Gross Glockner, 14,000 feet high—here the Alps divide into two branches, the Noric Alps

and the Carnic Alps; the chain of the Julian Alps joins the Balkan Alps of Turkey under the eighteenth meridian, and stretches down to the Adriatic; the Bohemian Mountains, west of Bohemia, to the north of which is Erzgebirge, 4,000 feet high.

Rivers.—Elbe, with its tributary, Moldau; Danube, with its tributaries, Inn, Drave, Save, Morava, Waag; Theiss, with its tributaries; Koros, Maros, Po, Adige, Brenta, Oder, Vistula, Dniester, Ticino, Livenza, Tagliamento.

Lakes.—Neusiedler, Balaton, Zirknitz. •

Climate.—Delightfully salubrious in the plains, healthy in all parts.

Soil.—In the valleys remarkably fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Quantities of hops, wheat, barley, &c.; olives, currants, almonds, oranges, lemons, citrons, &c. Myrtles are very common in the south.

Dendrology.—The forests are very extensive, especially in the mountain districts of Transylvania and other southern countries, chiefly oak, but there are other forest trees also natural to the temperate regions.

Zoology.—In the Carpathians and Alps the wild animals are numerous. Brown bear, wolf, wild boar, deer, lynx, chamois, fox, jackal, &c.

Ornithology.—In the marshes of Hungary the white heron is found in such numbers that its plumage is an article of export to Austria; the golden eagle, vulture, heron, and various other birds of prey, as well as game, are found in abundance.

Mineralogy.—Rich in gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, quicksilver, lead, coal, salt, and various precious stones.

Geology.—Granite, marble, &c.

LANGUAGE.—Hungarian, derived from the Sclavonic ; German, derived from the Teutonic, which is chiefly spoken. There are numerous Gipsies, termed Zigeuners ; also Jews.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Fifteen governments.

<i>Kingdoms.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Illyria, including Carinthia, Carniola, and Trieste	Laybach
Bohemia	Prague
<i>Archduchy.</i>	
Austria	Vienna
<i>County.</i>	
Tyrol	Innsbruck
<i>Duchy.</i>	
Styria	Graetz
<i>Margraviate.</i>	
Moravia	Brunn
The above are German states.	
<i>Polish State.</i>	
Gallicia	Lemberg
<i>Hungarian States.</i>	
Hungary, including Slavonia and Croatia	Buda
Transylvania	Klausenburg
Military Frontier	Peterwaradein
Dalmatia	Zara
The Italian states are :—	
Lombardy	Milan
Venice	Venice

Agriculture.—Mostly attended to in Lombardy. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, &c.; and in the south, rice, the vine, mulberry, maize, &c.

Manufactures.—Much increased of late. Silk articles, linen, cotton, and woollen goods, paper, glass, toys, iron and steel articles, &c.

Commerce.—Not important.

Exports.—Silk and wool, both raw and manufactured; fine linens, &c.

Imports.—Colonial produce, olive oil, raw cotton, &c.

Ports.—Venice, Ragusa, Fiume, and Trieste.

Internal Communication.—The best in Lombardy.

Population.—Hungarian States, 15,600,000; Polish State, 4,500,000; German States, 12,000,000; Italian States, 5,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic, but all tolerated.

Government.—An absolute monarchy. Hungary and Transylvania are governed by their own laws; the Italian states have a separate jurisprudence.

EXERCISE.

What is the latitude and longitude of Austria?

What its length and breadth?

What sea washes its shores?

What gulfs, &c., are in that sea?

Name the capes and islands.

What mountain ranges are there in Austria?

Give the height of some.

Where do the Alps divide?

Under what meridian does the Julian Alps join Balkan?

Name the rivers, lakes, and climate.

What kind of soil generally?

What parts are the most fertile?

Name the productions—Botany?—Dendrology?—Zoology?—Ornithology?—Geology?—Mineralogy?

What language is spoken?

How is Austria divided?

Into what states?

Name the countries of each state, with their capitals.
 In what state is their agriculture?
 Name the manufactures.—Commerce? — Exports?—
 Imports?
 Which are the principal ports?
 What is the internal communication?
 Their population?—Name that of each state.
 What religion is professed?—What tolerated?
 What is their government?

SWITZERLAND.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SWITZERLAND is situated between $54^{\circ} 50'$ and $47^{\circ} 49'$ north latitude, and between 6° and $10^{\circ} 35'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 209 miles; breadth, 158 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Mountains.—Switzerland is the most mountainous district of Europe. There are three groups properly belonging to Switzerland—the Penine Alps, with Mount Cervin, 14,836 feet; Great St. Bernard, 11,066 feet; Mount Rosa, 15,212 feet. In continuation are the Lepontine or Helvetian Alps, with Mount Simplon, 6,578 feet; Mount Bernardin, 7,015 feet. In continuation, the Rhetian Alps, until they enter Austria. To the north of these run the Burnese Alps, with Mount Jungfrau, 13,672 feet; Mount Finsteraarhorn, 14,026 feet. To the west of the Alps runs the chain of the Jura Mountains, amid which are many most beautiful valleys. Some of the highest points are Mont La Pole, 5,456 feet, and Mont Recolet de Thoery, 5,736 feet.

Glaciers.—These ragged fields of ice present the

appearance of foaming waves suddenly frozen. As far as the eye can scan, nought is to be seen but pyramids of ice, rising in fantastic shapes, yawning gulfs or fathomless abysses; amid such a scene as this, the granite rock of Finsteraarhorn rears its barren form for more than 14,000 feet; but around the feet of many of these glaciers are seen golden harvests, romantic vales and streams, and their beds clothed with majestic woods. Along the boundaries of France, west of the Alps, rises a calcareous ridge of the Jura Mountains, lower than the Alps; here are some most beautiful valleys and picturesque scenes.

Avalanches.—These are vast fields of snow, which, suddenly loosened from their beds, glide with a tremendous swiftness into the valleys beneath, overwhelming whole villages, and causing terror and destruction around; this may be caused by a shout, the report of a gun, or even the bounding spring of the chamois.

Rivers.—Numerous, but not navigable to any extent. The Rhine has three sources in the Rhetian Mountains. The Rhone rises in a glacier on Mount St. Gothard, and flows in two impetuous torrents from beneath two arches of ice. The Tun rises south of the Berg, from the little lake Lungin; and the Ticino from St. Gothard. The number of rivers and streams which join the Rhine, in Switzerland, are mentioned as amounting to more than 2,800.

Lakes.—They are extremely beautiful, large, and numerous. The Lake of Geneva covers above 300 square miles, and is more than 40 miles long; the Rhone flows through its placid waters. On one side towers the Alps, with some of its most beautiful scenery; on the other, the mountains of the Jura. The Lake of Constance, partly in Germany, covers about 292 square miles. The lakes Lugano, Lucerne,

Zurich, Neufchatel, Thun, Brientz, Morat, Bienne, and Lac du Joux.

Climate.—Various, owing to the eternal snow on the mountains, and the warmth of the valleys, which in summer is very intense; but the air is pure and salubrious.

Soil.—Very fertile in the valleys.

PRODUCTIONS.

Dendrology.—There are few forests, except on Mount Jura; fir trees are the most abundant.

Zoology.—The chamois and steinbuck, inhabitants of the Alps; the lynx, wolf, bear, marmot, eagle, and vulture. Fish are very plentiful in the lakes.

Mineralogy.—Not important. In some streams small particles of gold have been found; iron, copper, and lead in unimportant quantities.

Geology.—Marbles, granite, asbestos, jasper, and various other stones. In the Vaud are some salt springs.

LANGUAGE.—Various in different cantons: more than 1,000,000 speak German; 400,000 French; about 90,000 Italian; and 57,000 a corrupt dialect of Latin.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Twenty-two cantons, entirely independent of each other.

<i>Catholic Cantons.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Friburgh	Friburgh
Lucerne	Lucerne
Schweitz	Schweitz
Soleure	Soleure
Tesin	Belinzona
Underwalden	Stantz
Uri	Altorff

<i>Catholic Cantons.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Valais	Sion
Zug	Zug

Protestant Cantons.

Argovia	Aarau
Basle	Basle
Berne	Berne
Geneva	Geneva
Neuchâtel	Neuchâtel
Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen
Pays de Vaud	Lausanne
Zurich	Zurich

In the *Mixed Cantons*, Catholic and Protestant forms of religion are exercised :—

Appenzell	Appenzell
Glaris	Glaris
Grisons	Coire
St. Gall	St. Gall
Thurgau	Frauenfeld

Agriculture.—Principally in the low valleys. The best and most fertile districts are along the borders of Lake Constance, the banks of the Rhine, and those between Basle and Geneva. Cattle rearing and their dairies are their chief pursuits. The vine is cultivated in the warmest valleys.

Manufactures.—Jewellery, particularly watches; cotton, silk, and leather goods.

Commerce.—Increasing.

Exports.—Cattle, cheese, and various articles of agricultural produce; cotton and silk goods; jewellery, watches, toys, and small fancy articles. Their dairies produce a great variety of cheese, the most famed is the *Schabiezzer*, which is alone made by the mountaineers of Glaris.

Imports.—Raw material for the cotton and silk manufactures.

Internal Communication.—Their roads are good ; but in other respects difficult.

Population.—2,250,000.

Religion.—Catholic and Protestant. They are very liberal on religious subjects towards each other.

Government.—Republic.

EXERCISE.

Name the latitude and longitude of Switzerland.

Length ?—Breadth ?

How many groups of mountain ranges properly belong to Switzerland ?

What are they termed ?

Give their height.

Describe the glaciers, and general appearance of the scenery around them.

Describe the geological nature of the different ranges of rocks.

Describe the avalanches, and what causes the fearful slide.

Are there many rivers in Switzerland ?

Describe the Rhine, where it rises, &c.

Also the Tun, and the Ticino.

Are there many lakes ?

Describe them.

What lake does the Rhone flow through ?

What is the climate of Switzerland ?—Soil ?

What are its productions in fruit, plants, &c. ?

What wild animals are there ?

Are the fish plentiful ?—And where ?

Are there any forests ?—Where ?

What species of trees ?

Are minerals abundant ?

What kind ?

What languages are spoken ?

How is Switzerland divided ?

Mention the different cantons, with their capitals, and the different religions professed in each.

In what state is their agriculture ?
What manufactures have they ?
What do they export and import ?
Is the internal communication good ?
What is the population, religion, and government ?

ITALY.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ITALY is situated between $37^{\circ} 55'$ and $46^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 40'$ and $18^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 720 miles ; breadth, 378 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, Straits, &c.—The Mediterranean and Ionian seas water Italy on the south, in which are the gulfs of Genoa, Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, Squillace, Taranto ; Manfredonia, in the Adriatic. The straits of Messina and Bonifacio.

Capes.—Campanella, Spartivento, Di Leuca, Passaro, Carbonara, and Corso.

Islands.—Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Ischia, Lipari Islands, Malta, and Gozo.

Mountains.—The Grecian or Graian Alps, with Mount Cenis, 11,600 feet ; Pennine Alps, with Mont Blanc, 15,786 feet ; Little St. Bernard, 9,864 feet ; Maritime Alps, with Mount Viso, 13,599 feet ; Mount Combin, 14,152 feet ; Dome de Goutte, 14,096 feet ; Mount Rosa, 15,300 feet ; Aiguille de Nidi, 12,874 feet ; Aiguille de Argentiere, 12,188 feet, with several others ; Carnic Alps. The Apennines, uniting with the Alps, stretch north and south with Monte Corno,

or Gran-Sasso, in Naples, highest point, 9,542 feet; Mont' Velino, or Avellino, in Naples, 8,207 feet; Velora, near Castelluccio, 8,154 feet.

Volcânoes.—Etna, rising 10,900 feet, is more than eighty-seven miles round its base; Vesuvius, 3,930 feet; Stromboli, 3,850 feet.

Passes.—The most celebrated are—The pass of the Rochetta, from the city of Genoa to the plains of Piedmont; the crest of this pass is 6,664 feet above the city of Genoa. The pass of Mount Genevre, in the Cottian Alps; the heights on either side do not rise above 1,000 feet, and are covered with beautiful pine trees. The pass of Mount Cenis is eighty-six miles long and four broad, encircled on all sides by rock of fantastic grandeur, from 2,500 feet to 4,560 feet; in the middle of this plain is a lake of unknown depth, nearly two miles' across: this plain is about 6,290 feet above the sea. St. Bernard, in the Graian Alps, is the pass by which Hannibal entered Italy. Great St. Bernard, leading from Martigny, in the Valais, on the Swiss side, to Aost, on the Italian side. The pass of Sempronius, or the Simplon, leading from the head of the Valais to the valley of Tosa. The pass of St. Gothard, leading up the valley of the Reuss, crosses the range to the Levantine valley. The pass of Brenner, leading over the range from the valley of the Inn to the valley of the Adige; this pass is 6,464 feet above the sea. The Col-di-Tenda, across the Maritime Alps into the Piedmontese territory; this pass is sometimes called the Col-de-Cornio, and is 6,563 feet above the sea. The plain of Lombardy is the largest and most fertile in Europe; it lies between the Alps and the Apennines.

Rivers.—The Po, called the prince of the Italian streams, rises within the French lines, in Mount Viso, 6,466 feet above the sea, and falls into the Adriatic

by four mouths. The Adige, Arno, and Tiber, rise in the Apennines, and receive forty-four rivers or torrents.

Lakes.—Italy has numerous beautiful lakes. The Lago Maggiore abounds in the most enchanting of Alpine scenery, and its depth is immense, being more than 2,000 feet; the lakes of Iseo, Garda, Como, Perugia, Bolseno, and Celano.

Climate.—Its temperature is warm and delightful; its cloudless skies of a deep and brilliant blue; and the softest breezes, add to the enchantment which Italy is sure to produce. The *malaria*, a pestilential vapour, arising from the many marshes and stagnant lakes in the centre of Italy, renders some of the low lands uninhabitable; and in addition to this, they have to encounter the terrific eruptions of Mount Etna and Vesuvius. The inhabitants are also exposed to the terrible effect of frequent earthquakes, and to the enervating sirocco, a hot wind blowing from the African shores.

Soil.—Very fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Various; almost every grain and species of fruit which are known in Europe.

Dendrology.—The forests are not extensive; the chestnut is the principal.

Zoology.—Wild boar, lynx, chamois, buffalo, wild goat; in the mountains which occupy the centre are found the ibex and marmot. Amongst the insects are the tarantula and the lucciola, which is a winged glowworm; they fly in immense numbers, and at night they light up the vineyards, olive-groves, and deep dark avenues, with their sparkling light, like innumerable tiny stars; this light is supposed to be phosphoric.

Mineralogy.—Iron is the chief; but it produces coal, sulphur, saltpetre, copper, lead, &c.

Geology.—Granite, chalk, marble, alabaster, &c.

LANGUAGE.—Italian, of Latin origin.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Nine independent states.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Kingdom of Sardinia	Turin
Lombard-VenetianKing- dom }	Milan, Venice
Duchy of Parma	Parma
Duchy of Modena	Modena
Duchy of Lucca	Lucca
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	Florence
Republic of San Marino	San Marino
Papal States	Rome
Kingdom of Naples	Naples

Agriculture.—Not much attended to, except in Austrian Italy.

Manufactures.—Not very important; the chief are in the north, where the silk trade is carried on.

Commerce.—Not very great, except with England.

Exports.—Silk, raw and spun; olive oil, lamb-skins, straw hats and bonnets.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, cotton, iron, and colonial produce.

Ports.—Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, and Ancona.

Internal Communication.—Good in the north; in Sicily it is very bad. Some of the roads over the Alps are most magnificent: the canals are numerous.

Population.—About 23,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic. In some of the valleys of the Piedmont reside the Waldenses—Protestants; they were barbarously persecuted in the middle ages.

Government. — Absolute monarchies in all the states, except the republic of San Marino.

EXERCISE.

- Give the latitude and longitude of Italy.
 Length?—Breadth?
 Name the seas which wash the southern shores.—Gulfs?
 —Straits?—Capes?—Islands?
 What are the chief mountains?—Height?
 To what ranges do they belong?
 * Name the passes.—Extent, height, and anything particular respecting them.
 Name the volcanoes, their size at the base, &c.
 Which is always in a state of action?
 Are there many lakes in Italy?
 Is the scenery beautiful?
 What is the climate?
 What is the drawback to the healthfulness of the climate?
 What is the sirocco?
 Is the soil fertile?
 What are the productions of Italy?
 Are there many wild animals?
 What particular insects are there?—Describe them.
 Are there many forests?
 What are the principal trees?
 Are there many minerals found in Italy?—Name them.
 What language do they speak?—From what derived?
 How is Italy divided?
 Name the kingdoms, duchies, grand-duchies, &c., with their capitals.
 Is their agriculture good?
 Where is it attended to the best?
 What manufactures have they?
 Is their commerce good?
 What do they export and import?
 What ports have they?
 Is their internal communication good?
 What is the population of Italy?—Religion?—Government?

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SPAIN is situated between $36^{\circ} 3'$ and $43^{\circ} 46'$ north latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 24'$ east and $9^{\circ} 14'$ west longitude.

PORTUGAL is situated between 37° and $42^{\circ} 13'$ north latitude, and between $6^{\circ} 5'$ and $9^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Spain, length, 640 miles; breadth, 530 miles. Portugal, length, 360 miles; breadth, 145 miles.

Spain and Portugal form a peninsula, united to the continent by an isthmus 233 miles broad.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, and Straits.—The western shores of Spain and Portugal are washed by the Atlantic; the southern shores of Spain by the Mediterranean; and the northern by the Bay of Biscay, which is formed by the Atlantic, in which are the Gulf of Valencia, on the east coast of Spain, and the Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa.

Capes.—Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca or the Rock of Lisbon, St. Vincent, Trafalgar, Tarifa, Gata, Palos, and Creux.

Islands.—The Balearic Isles, the chief are Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza; Leon.

Mountains.—Spain is an alternation of mountain ranges, immense plains watered by magnificent rivers, and lovely valleys covered with luxuriant vegetation. The chief mountain chains are the Pyrenean or Cantabrian chain, the highest, Maladetta, 11,426 feet; the Sierra de Asturias; the mountains of Mondanedo; mountains of Castile, highest, Sierra de Gredos, 10,530 feet—this chain continues through Portugal to Cape Rocca, and assumes different names in its

extent; Sierra de Estrella; mountains of Toledo, highest point, Sierra de Guadalupe, 6,600 feet; Sierra Morena, ending at Cape St. Vincent, this chain is sometimes termed *Montes Mariani*; Sierra Manchique; Sierra Nevada, or *snowy ridge*, from its lofty summits being perpetually covered with snow and ice, and on a clear day it is visible from the shores of Africa; in this range is Mulhacen, the highest mountain in Spain, 11,670 feet. There are about 150 passes through these mountains.

Rivers.—Spain has 240 rivers, but few are navigable, being too shallow. The Tago or Tagus has thirty tributary rivers, and flows 600 miles; the Douro has more than twenty-eight tributary rivers, and flows 500 miles; the Guadiana has twenty-three tributary streams, and flows 430 miles; the Guadalquivir has about thirty tributary rivers, and flows 325 miles; these all flow into the Atlantic. The Ebro flows 400 miles, and the Xucar; these have numerous tributary streams, and flow into the Mediterranean. The Minho flows between Spain and Portugal; the Bidassoa between Spain and France.

Lakes.—There are no lakes of any importance.

Climate.—Dry, except on the coasts.

Soil.—Fertile, but not so rich as in Portugal.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Grapes, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, olives, and fruits too numerous to mention; garden vegetables of all kinds.

Dendrology.—On the Pyrenees and Cantabrian mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Morena, are fine forests, but there is little wood on the tableland; there are nine species of oak, amongst which are the evergreen oak and cochineal oak, and cork tree; the other forest trees are pines, beeches, chestnuts, firs, poplars, tamarisks, &c.

Zoology.—Bull and horse in Andalusia; wolf and bear in the Pyrenees. The sheep of Spain are much celebrated. On Gibraltar are monkeys; and in Sierra de Ronda are chameleons, lizards, and the legartha, two feet in length; various kinds of serpents, &c.; in the forests are numbers of wild boars.

Mineralogy.—Most rich in metals. In ancient times they supplied the whole of Europe with the greater part of what they required. Silver and gold, but only one of each worked; lead, quicksilver, iron, &c. Spain contains more than 200 different kinds of marbles.

LANGUAGE.—Spanish and Portuguese, Latin origin.

SPAIN.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Formerly fourteen.

Kingdoms.

Gallicia
Navarre
Arragon
Murcia
Leon
Granada
Valencia

Capitals.

St. Jago de Compostella
Pampeluna
Saragossa
Murcia
Salamanca
Granada
Valencia

Principalities.

Asturias
Catalonia

Oviedo
Barcelona

Provinces.

New Castile
Estremadura
Andalusia
Old Castile

Madrid
Badajoz
Seville
Burgos

Present Division.—Forty-nine provinces.

Madrid	Corunna	Alicant
Guadalaxara	Lugo	Murcia
Toledo	Orense	Albacete
Cuenca	Pontevedra	Barcelona
Ciudad Real	Badajoz	Tarragona
Burgos	Caceres	Lerida
Logrono	Seville	Gerona
Santander	Huelva	Zaragoza
Oviedo	Cadiz	Huesca
Soria	Cordova	Teruel
Segovia	Jaen	Navarre
Avila	Granada	Alava
Leon	Almeria	Biscay
Palencia	Malaga	Guipuscoa
Valladolid	Valencia	Palma, or the
Salamanca	Castellon de la	Balearic Isles
Zamora	Plana	Canary Isles

Agriculture.—Not much attended to. The chief are corn, rice, the vine, mulberry, olive, date, and cotton tree. Cow milk is little used, goats being substituted. Sheep are kept in great numbers; and in some places in the south the sugar-cane is cultivated by a few.

Manufactures.—Very poor. Wine is the most important; iron, leather, silk.

Commerce.—Chiefly with England and France.

Fisheries.—Pilchard, tunny, and anchovy. The seas are surpassingly rich in every variety of fish, also oysters, a fine kind of mussel, and corals; but there are few fresh-water fish.

Exports.—Cork, wine, wool, raisins, lead, quick-silver, oranges, lemons, nuts, carilla, and various dried fruits.

Imports.—Colonial produce, manufactured goods of various kinds, salt and dried fish.

Ports.—Barcelona, Cadiz, Seville, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Malaga, Corunna, Bilbao.

Internal Communication.—Very bad; roads ill kept, and few canals; very few rivers navigable.

Population.—About 12,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic; no toleration.

Government.—A limited monarchy.

Foreign Possessions.—Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; the Philippine Islands, Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific; Ceuta, in Africa.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Spain and Portugal?

Length and breadth of Spain?

Length and breadth of Portugal?

How are Spain and Portugal joined to the continent?

How broad is that isthmus?

What seas wash their shores?

Name the gulfs, bays, and straits.

Name the capes and islands.

Describe the natural appearance of Spain.

Which are the chief mountain chains?

Name the highest points.

Which is perpetually covered with snow?

How many passes are there through these mountains?

Are there many rivers in Spain?—How many?

Are many navigable?

Name them, with their tributary streams, and the length they flow?

What are the climate, soil, and productions?

Are there many wild animals?

What fruits and vegetables grow in Spain?

Are there many extensive forests?

In what parts is there but little wood?

What species of trees grow in these forests?

Is Spain rich in minerals?

How many different kinds of marbles are found in the mountain ranges?

What language do they speak, and from what derived?

How was Spain formerly divided?

Name the divisions, with their capitals.
 Name the present divisions.
 Is their agriculture much attended to?
 What do they chiefly cultivate?
 What manufactures have they?
 With what countries do they trade mostly?
 Have they any fisheries?—Much fresh-water fish?
 What are their exports, imports, and ports?
 Is the internal communication good?
 What is the population?—Religion?—Which tolerated?
 What is the government?
 Have they any foreign possessions?

PORTUGAL.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Six provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Entre Douro e Minho	Braga, Oporto
Traz os Montes	Braganza, Miranda
Beira	Coimbra
Estremadura	Lisbon
Alemtejo	Evora
Algarve	Tavira

Agriculture.—In worse order than in any other country in Europe. They chiefly cultivate corn, maize, the vine, and a few fruit trees.

Manufactures.—Wine, the only important one.

Commerce.—Scarcely any; mostly with the English.

Exports.—Wine, oranges, lemons, grapes, almonds, figs, dried fruits, salt, cork.

Imports.—Corn, salt provisions, colonial produce, manufactured goods.

Ports.—Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal.

Internal Communication.—Very bad; no canals, and few bridges.

Religion.—Catholic; all others tolerated.

Government.—A limited monarchy.

Foreign Possessions.—The Azores, Madeiras, Cape Verde Islands; Goa, in Hindostan; Macao, in China.

EXERCISE.

Divisions?—Name the provinces, with their capitals?

State of their agriculture?—Objects of culture?

Manufactures?—Exports?—Imports?

Ports?—Internal communication?—Population?

Religion?—Which tolerated?

Government?—Foreign possessions?

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TURKEY IN EUROPE is situated between 39° and $49^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, and between 16° and 30° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 720 miles; breadth, 690 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, Archipelago, containing the Gulfs of Salonica, Cassandra, Monte Santo, and Contessa; the Gulf of Arta, in the Ionian Sea; Straits of Constantinople, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; Dardanelles, Channel of Otranto, between the Adriatic and the Ionian seas.

Capes.—Emineh, Linguetta.

Islands.—Candia, Thaso, Samothraki, Stalimene, and Imbro.

Mountains.—The Balkan, Emineh-dagh, or Hæmus, forms an immense barrier between Turkey and Russia. The highest elevation of the Balkan is Orbelus, 9,660 feet. The Dinaric Alps; this chain is also named Baba, Rachka, Bori, and Djamons-dagh. There is another range called Plisinicza, the highest in Croatia, being about 6,900 feet. Another branch of these Alps, Montenegro, contains the Kelck Mountains, 6,794 feet, and Dinara, 7,500 feet; these mountains consist of gray calcareous rock, and abound in terrific precipices and frightful ravines. The Carpathian range forms the boundary between Transylvania and the Turkish principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia; the Pindus between the Archipelago and the Adriatic and Ionian seas, from which rises Mount Olympus, about 6,500 feet. Mount Athos, on the peninsula of the same name, rises about 7,000 feet.

Passes.—The passes of the Balkan are nearly impracticable during the winter months. All these passes, amounting to nearly forty, are defended by forts.

Rivers.—The Danube, with numerous tributaries, flows through nearly a third of European Turkey—the Save, Bosna, Drina, Morava, Isker, Aluta, Sereth, Pruth; Maritza, Strouma, Vardari, Salambria, Drin.

Climate.—Salubrious. The plague is very common; but of late years, it is generally thought to be more from the inhabitants not taking proper precautions, than from its being an unhealthy climate.

Soil.—Generally fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Dendrology.—Very extensive on the mountains. Besides the general tribe of trees belonging to central Europe, there are the oriental plane, carob, sycamore, maple, &c.

Zoology.—Bear, wolf, wild boar, jackal, wild deer. The species of birds and fish are very numerous.

Mineralogy.—Iron and lead, at present, are the only important ones, although, anciently, there were gold and silver.

LANGUAGE.—Several are spoken—amongst the upper class, Arabic; by the Greeks, Romaic, and a dialect of corrupt Latin. The Turkish language is formed from the Arabic and Tartaric, and written from right to left.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Ten provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Roumelia, consisting of ancient Macedonia and Thrace	Constantinople
Thessaly	Larissa
Albania	Yanina
Herzegovina, or Dalmatia	Mostar
Bosnia	Bosna Serai
Croatia	Novi
Bulgaria	Sophia
Servia	Belgrade
Wallachia	Bukharest
Moldavia	Jassy

Agriculture.—In a very improving state. They chiefly cultivate corn, maize, millet, tobacco, cotton; also dates, grapes, and olives. A kind of corn called *dura* is highly prized.

Manufactures.—Few. The chief are fine cotton and silk goods, Turkey leather, and dyeing.

Commerce.—Very good; but it is chiefly amongst the Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Albanians; most important with the English.

Exports.—Raw cotton, silk, wool, coffee, and fruits.

Imports.—Manufactured goods of various kinds, and colonial productions.

Ports.—Constantinople, Salonici, Enos, and Gallipoli.

Internal Communication.—Very bad; no canals, and their roads wretchedly kept.

Population.—16,000,000.

Religion.—Mahometan—the Turks, Bosniaks, Bulgarians. The Greek church has the majority.

Government.—Despotic. The monarch is called a sultan, caliph, and grand seignior.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Turkey in Europe.

Length?—Breadth?

What seas wash its shores?

What gulfs, bays, and straits?

Name the capes.—Islands?

Is Turkey mountainous?

Name the mountains, also some of their highest.

What rivers have they?

What is the climate?

What disease afflicts the Turks?

What is it chiefly owing to?

Is the soil good?

Are there many wild animals?

Are there many forests?—Where?

Of what species are the trees?

Are there many minerals?—Name them.

What languages are spoken in Turkey?

How is Turkey divided?

Give the provinces, with their chief towns.

Is the state of agriculture good?

Are their manufactures numerous?—What are they?

Is their commerce important, and with whom?

What do they export?—Import?—Ports?

Is their internal communication good?

What is the population?—Religion?

Government?—By what title is their sovereign called?

GREECE.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GREECE is situated between $36^{\circ} 23'$ and 39° north latitude, and between 21° and 24° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 212 miles ; breadth, 164 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—Archipelago, and Ionian Sea ; the Gulfs of Talanti, Negropont, Egina, Nauplia, Arta, Lepanto, Patras, Ariadia, Koron, Kolokythi.

Capes.—Colonna, Angelo, Matapan, the southernmost point of the Morea.

Islands.—Negropont, Andro, Tino, Milo, Naxia, Zea, Santorini, Paros, Syra, Antiparos, Skyra, Salamis, Egina, Hydra, Spezzia.

Mountains.—Numerous, but not very lofty. The mountains of Greece are connected with the Turkish ranges. Olympus, so celebrated, is now called *Elimbo* in Romaic, and its sides and base are thickly clothed with majestic woods of oak, chestnut, beech, and plane trees ; its elevation is about 7,000 feet. The famed Parnassus rises 3,960 feet. The top and highest sides of this mountain contain veins of beautiful marble, and a great number of imbedded sea shells. The ridge of the Helicon rises to the south-east of Parnassus ; its beautiful and majestic slopes are covered with lovely woods and numberless aromatic plants and gracefully flowering shrubs. Ossa and Pelion, about 5,000 feet high, are still covered with venerable pine forests. There are also several other mountains about the same height.

Passes.—Several celebrated in history—Thermopylæ, Joannina, &c.

Rivers.—The largest are the Potamo, which falls into the Gulf of Patras; Vasilica, Carbonaro, Dero-puli, Kalamos, Suli; and the Arta, entering the gulf of the same name.

Climate.—Warm and balmy.

Soil.—Fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Dendrology.—Very considerable on the sides and slopes of the mountains. In many districts of Greece, laurels, roses, and myrtles cover the plains, and luxuriantly spring up during summer in the dry beds of the exhausted torrents.

Zoology.—Same as Turkey, with the addition of a peculiar breed of goats.

Mineralogy.—At present unimportant. There were silver mines in Attica.

Geology.—Marbles of a beautiful variety; it is said there are forty-six kinds. The marbles of Paros and Pontelicus are highly crystalline, and are used in the finest works of sculpture and architecture.

LANGUAGE.—Romaic, differing little from ancient Greek.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Ten governments, called Nomoi: three in Hellas—Attica Bœotia, Locris Phocis, Acarnania and Ætolia.

Five in Morea—Argolis and Corinth, Achaia and Elis, Messenia, Laconia, and Arcadia.

Two in the islands—Eubœa and Cyclades.

Agriculture.—Bad, but improving.

Manufactures.—Unimportant.

Commerce.—Very good; with most countries, especially with England.

Fisheries.—Extensive on the coasts; not many fresh-water.

Exports.—Olive-oil, cotton, silk, wool, figs, currants, and dried fruit of various kinds; wine from some of the islands.

Imports.—Cotton and other manufactured goods, colonial produce.

Ports.—Syra, Nauplia di Romania, Hydra, Patras.

Internal Communication.—Very bad.

Population.—860,000; on the islands, out of that number, may be reckoned about 260,000—Ionian Islands, under the protection of England; Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca or Theaki, Cerigo, Paxo.

Religion.—Greek church.

Government.—A limited monarchy.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Greece.

Length?—Breadth?

The seas which wash its shores, gulfs, straits, &c.?

Capes, islands, mountains?

Describe their height, general appearance, &c.

Describe the passes.

Are there many rivers?—Name them.

Climate?—Soil?

Are there many wild animals differing from Turkey?

Many minerals?

How many different kinds of marbles?

What language is spoken?

How is Greece divided?

In what state is their agriculture?—Manufactures?—Fisheries?

Have they extensive commerce?

What are their exports?—Imports?—Ports?—Internal communication?

Population?—Government?

What islands are under the protection of England?

DENMARK.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DENMARK is situated between $53^{\circ} 20'$ and $57^{\circ} 44'$ north latitude, and between $8^{\circ} 10'$ and $12^{\circ} 40'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 300 miles ; breadth, 180 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, Straits, &c.—The coasts of Denmark are washed by the waters of the Baltic, the North Sea or German Ocean, the Cattegat or Skageraik, Lym-fiord or fieth, the Sound or Oresund, Great Belt and Little Belt.

Capes.—Skagen or Skaw, on which is erected a lighthouse, Blaavands Hook, or the Horn.

Islands.—Zealand, Fuhnen, which are both fertile and well wooded ; Läländ, Falster, Bornholm.

Mountains.—The most elevated point rises only 1,200 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—The most considerable is the Eider, upon the northern boundary of Holstein ; the Elbe touches the boundaries of Denmark, but cannot be called a river of that country. Small streams are numerous.

Lakes.—None of great extent. Arre, Esrom, Sail, and Tiis, in Zealand ; the Arreskov, in Fuhnen ; the Wyburg and the Garboal, in Jutland ; the Plou, in Holstein ; and the Lake of Ratzeburg, in Lauenburg.

Climate.—Mild, but humid, and very foggy.

Soil.—Of various qualities. The prevailing character is sandy ; in the isles of Alsen and Alglen, the soil is a very rich mould ; marshes are very extensive—Vendsyssal is a continuous one.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The southern parts of Denmark, and some of the isles in the Baltic, are cultivated with much care. Zealand produces barley and oats; Fuhnen, buckwheat. In many of the marshes is planted the *festucea-fluitas*, which produces a fine flower. There are a few common garden fruits and vegetables.

Dendrology.—In Jutland, forests of pine.

Zoology.—Stags, deer, roes, hares, and a variety of game; wild fowls are plentiful; many of the lakes abound in fish. Banks of fine oysters are found near Skaken, and on the western shore of Sleswick.

Mineralogy.—Unimportant.

LANGUAGE.—Danish, from the Teutonic.

POLITICAL FACTS.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Jutland	Wyborg
The German Duchies of—	
Holstein and Lau- enburg }	Kiel and Lauenburg
The Islands which consist of—	
Iceland	Reykiavik and Skaalholt
Faro	Sonderbol
Sylt	Campan
Bornholm, Läländ, } and Zealand }	Copenhagen
Fuhnen	Odensee

Agriculture.—Thriving. Corn, mostly rye; potato, rape-seed. They attend with great care to their poultry and bees.

Manufactures.—Gloves are made in large numbers at Randers and Odensee, called *gauts-gross*, which are in great repute.

Fisheries.—The most considerable are herrings. The mouths of rivers and fiords abound in fish.

Commerce.—Moderate.

Exports.—Agricultural produce, chiefly butter, corn, meal, rape-seed, salt, and dried meat (much is sent to England under the name of Hamburgh beef), cattle, and hides.

Imports.—Manufactured goods of all descriptions, colonial produce, iron, hardware, wine, and fruits.

Ports.—Copenhagen, Altona.

Internal Communication.—The best roads are in Zealand and Sleswick; and the Steckenitz canals.

Population.—2,000,000.

Religion.—Lutheran Protestantism.

Government.—Limited monarchy.

Foreign Possessions.—Iceland, Faroe Isles, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, in the West Indies; some forts in Guinea; Tranquebar, in India.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Denmark.

Length?—Breadth?

What seas wash its shores?

Gulfs, straits, &c.?

Capes?—Islands?

Are there many mountains?—The height?

Name the rivers and lakes.

Are there fish in any quantity?

What is the climate of Denmark?

Soil?—Which is the most fertile?

What are its chief productions?

Are there any forests remaining?

What are the minerals?

What language do they speak?—From what formed?

How is Denmark divided?

Name them, with their chief towns, and islands.

What is the state of their agriculture?

What do they chiefly cultivate?

Have they many manufactures and fisheries?
What state is their commerce in?
What are their exports?—Imports?
Ports?—Religion?—Government?
Foreign possessions?

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SWEDEN is situated between 55° and 69° north latitude, and between 11° and 24° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,000 miles; breadth, 210 miles.

NORWAY is situated between 58° and $71^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 31'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,110 miles; breadth, at the widest part, 230 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, Straits, &c.—The Baltic Sea and German Ocean wash the shores of these countries; the Gulfs of Bothnia, the Cattegat, Skagerrack, the Sound, Malstroem.

Fiords.—Christiania, Bukke, Hardanger, Trondheim, West, and Varanger.

Capes.—The Naze, Nordkyn, North Cape.

Islands.—Most numerous, indeed many thousands, but many of them desolate and uninhabited. The chief are Oeland, Gothland, in the Baltic; Lofoden, Vigten Isles, Hitteren Isles, in the North Sea.

Mountains.—The great Norwegian chain, which runs through Sweden and Norway, extends some of its branches to Finland and Russia; in the south it takes the name of the Thulian Mountains; Dovrefield,

in the centre ; and in the north, the Kœlen Mountains. Skagstlos Find, 8,500 feet ; Sneehatten, 8,200 feet ; Olmajalos, 5,543 feet ; Tulfrajigna, 4,350 feet. So the north of Sulitelmar is an immense glacier.

Rivers.—Extremely numerous, but none are extensive ; the navigation is impeded by the numerous cataracts—some of them fall more than 1,000 feet—which intersect their course. Tornea and Glommen are the longest.

Lakes.—Both large and numerous. The Wener covers a space of 2,000 square miles ; this lake is surrounded by forests and rocks of red granite, and is 150 feet above the level of the Cattogat ; it contains many islands, and receives twenty-six rivers. The Wetter receives forty-four rivers and smaller streams. The scenery of the Mælar is extremely picturesque also the Heilmar, in Sweden, and the Miosen in Norway.

Climate.—Not so severe as in many countries of the same latitudes. The autumn is the finest season ; the winter reigns for seven or eight months ; there is no spring, summer comes on so suddenly. The dreary nights of winter are enlivened by the Aurora Borealis, which gleams there with surpassing splendour.

Soil.—Very poor ; there is little natural vegetable soil. The most fertile provinces are in the north, or Gothland. The greater part of the country is covered with rocks, peat, or moss, and gravelly plains.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Scarcely any plants or fruit.

Dendrology.—Very extensive. Norway excels in variety. In Wermeland are forests of oak, beech, elm, and other deciduous trees ; but firs, lofty pines, aspens, limes, and poplars are the most common.

Zoology.—The Swedish zoology has little of in-

terest—bear, wolf, reindeer, lemming, a few stags and roes ; several species of wild fowl ; and the *snow ripa*, ptarmigan, is very numerous in the northern districts.

Mineralogy.—Rich in metals. Iron, lead, and copper in abundance. Silver and gold exist in Sweden.

Geology.—Several quarries of beautiful marble.

LANGUAGE.—Swedish, formed from the Teutonic.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Three in Sweden—Gothland, Swealand or Sweden Proper, Norrland.

Three in Norway — Soendenfields, Nordenfields, Norrland.

These are subdivided, Sweden into twenty-four *laens* or governments ; and Norway into seventeen *amts* or counties.

Agriculture.—Little of the land is cultivated for want of soil, but improving ; corn, potato, flax, and hemp are chiefly produced.

Manufactures.—Ship-building, the most extensive. The saw mills are worked by water, and are very numerous, particularly in Norway.

Fisheries.—Very numerous and important. Herring, cod, lobster, off the coast of Norway ; the *stroeming* (a fish something like the sprat), in the Baltic ; and salmon plentiful in most rivers.

Commerce.—Increasing.

Exports.—Iron, timber, tar, ships, from Sweden ; timber, tar, salt fish, from Norway.

Imports.—Manufactured goods of all descriptions ; wine and other colonial produce ; salt to Sweden, and corn to Norway.

Ports.—Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Norkoepping, in Sweden ; Christiania, Bergen, and Drammen, in Norway.

Internal Communication.—Not much in Norway—bad roads, no canals. In Sweden, better; a few canals, the principal one is the Gotha Canal; it connects the Soder-Keeping with Gottenburg, by means of the lakes Wetter and Wener. In the river Gotha are the Falls of Trolhaetta, to avoid which a passage is cut through the solid rock, more than a mile long.

Population.—3,100,000 in Sweden; in Norway, 1,200,000.

Religion.—Lutheran form of Protestantism.

Government.—Limited monarchy.

Foreign Possessions.—St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Sweden and Norway.

Length and breadth of Sweden and Norway?

What seas wash their shores?—Gulfs, &c.?

Name the capes.—Islands?

Are there many mountains, and which range runs across the countries?

Name the mountains, north, south, and central.—Their height, &c.

Are there many rivers?

Are they navigable?—Why?

Which are the largest?

Are the lakes numerous?

Describe the Wener.

How many rivers does it receive?

How many the Wetter?

Describe the Mælar.

Is the climate severe?

Describe the seasons in Sweden and Norway.

What splendid sight is seen in the heavens during the long winter months?

What character is the soil?

Is it of the same description in all parts?

What are the natural productions of Sweden and Norway?

Are there many wild animals?

Is there any wild fowl peculiar to these countries?

Are the forests extensive?

Of what are the forests in Wermeland?

Which are the most common species?

Are these countries rich in minerals?

What metals are the most abundant?

Are there many marbles?

What language is spoken, and from what formed?

How is Sweden divided?—How Norway?

How are these subdivided?

Is their agriculture much attended to?

What manufactures have they?—Describe them.

What fisheries have they?

Is their commerce extensive?

What are their exports?—Imports?—Ports?

Is the internal communication good?

Population?—Government?—Foreign possessions?

RUSSIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA is situated between 43° and 70° north latitude, and between 21° and 68° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 2,200 miles; breadth, 2,010 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The seas which wash the shores of Russia are the Baltic, containing the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga or Livonia; the Arctic Ocean, containing the White Sea, the Fiord of Varanger, the Gulfs of Petchora, Karskaia, Tcheskaia; the White Sea contains the Gulfs of Drinskaia, Onega, and Kandalaska; the Sea of Azof contains the Putrid Sea, and is joined to the Black Sea by the Strait of

Kaffa; the Black Sea contains the Gulf of Perekop. In the Caspian Sea is the Gulf of Kouma.

Straits.—Enikale, Vaigatz, and Kaffa.

Peninsula.—The Crimea.

Islands.—Nova Zembla, Vaigatz, Spitzbergen, Aland, Oesel, and several at the mouth of the Volga.

Mountains.—None of importance in European Russia, except advanced portions of ranges which belong to other countries. In the north-west run the Scandinavian Mountains; between Europe and Asia rise the Uralian Mountains; on the south-west the Carpathian Mountains; and to the south the mountains of Taurida, a continuation of the Caucasus, the highest point, Elbourz, 17,796 feet; Tschatir-dagh, in the south of the Crimea, 6,600 feet; the chain of the Alaunian Mountains, or Forest of Volchofski, running north-east and south-west, the highest is the Valdai, which rises about 1,260 feet—these are on the borders of Asia.

Rivers.—The Volga, which flows into the Caspian Sea, is the most important river in Europe; it throws off more than seventy branches, and rises in the Valdai hills; it has several tributaries, the largest are the Oba and Kama. The following rivers flow into the Sea of Azof: Hypanis by one branch, by another into the Black Sea, the space between the two branches forming the Isle of Taman; the Don, Berda, Salghir; they have several tributaries. Into the Black Sea flow the Dnieper or Borysthenes, which rises in the Valdai hills from a marsh at the base of the Alaunian Mountains; the Dniester, which rises from a lake at the base of the Carpathian Mountains; the Danube, which flows through part of Russia, but rises in the Black Forest in Germany. Into the Baltic flow the Tornea Kemijocki, Ulea, Pyhujoki, Kumojoki, Kymen, Neva Narrova, Pernan, Aa, Duna or Western Dwina, the Holy Aa, Vindan,

Niemen, Vistula, Varta; the mouths of these rivers may be found in the different gulfs of the Baltic. Into the Arctic Ocean flow the Kola, Voroja, Tana, Kovda, Louta, Urig, Onega, Dwina, Meyen, Kara, Petschora.

Lakes.—European Russia abounds in inland lakes. Ladoga, which covers 6,000 square miles, is the largest in Europe; Onega, Saima, Ilmen, Peipus, Bidosero, Enara, Tchoudsk, Imandra.

Climate.—Very various, but severe everywhere. Winter reigns for nine months in the year.

Soil.—Extremely fertile in the central districts, but in the north-west rocks and lakes abound; in the north marshes are very extensive, and in the south and south-east are numerous steppes.

Steppes—are immense level plains, sometimes desolate, like barren deserts, at others waving with luxuriant grass, salt marshes, or low brushwood. The Petschorian steppes form an extensive plain, sprinkled with brushwood, peat, and patches of every soil, numerous small lakes, and uninhabited; Jaroslav steppe, Tambof, lies in the midst, no wood, but pasture. The steppes of the Don, in the country of the Don Cossacks, consist of sand and clay, extensive pastures, and a few rivulets. The Kuban steppes, in the country of the Tschernomoski Cossacks, a barren land, a strata of limestone and sandstone, are thinly inhabited, and contain several salt lakes and plots. The soil of the Azof steppes is thin and dry, interspersed with large salt plots. The Nogai-Taurian steppes are clayey, with salt-marshes; the lower parts are, however, rich in pasture. The steppe of Oczakof—the lower part towards the sea evidently impregnated with iron—produces a few rusty coloured shrubs; the higher lands pasture. The Bessarabia steppes are lakes of stagnant water, covered with reeds of an enormous

height, amongst which wander herds of the wild ox, buffalo, and bison. These steppes chiefly extend along the north of the Black Sea, between the seas Azof and Caspian, between the rivers Volga and Oural.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Barley, millet, potatoes, rice, hemp, and flax; wild in the woods grow hops, madder, woad, and saffron.

Dendrology.—Forests of cherry trees in Valdimir, prunes in Little Russia and Cherson, and walnuts in Taurida; various nut trees, which grow almost to the edge of the Arctic districts. Whole provinces are covered with woods. The forest of Volchovski is the largest in Europe. In the south there is a scarcity of fuel, and turf or peat is used. Fir and birch are the prevailing trees; some pine woods and linden, aspen and alder, on the Valdai chain.

Zoology.—Bears, wolves, and wild horses are found in the steppes of the Don; black cattle, the urus or bison in the Caucasian forests. The argali or wild sheep are hunted in southern Siberia; the ibex or wild goat are numerous on the Caucasian precipices; large stags, musk deer, elk, and the wild boar, in the Baikalian Mountains; hares, little known in other regions, in Siberia; an immense number of fur animals, and the reindeer and polar bear in the north.

Mineralogy.—Chiefly iron, copper, salt, and marble; also gold and silver in Asiatic Russia. Rock salt is found chiefly near the Ilek, in the neighbourhood of Orenburg. Russia has an abundance of precious stones.

Geology.—In the Alaunian Mountains, fine white marble, and granite of every kind.

LANGUAGE.—Russ, from the Slavonic.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Fifty governments, or provinces.

Archangel	Volhynia	Penza
Finland	Tver	Tchernigov
Olonetz	Jaroslaf	Orel
Vologda	Kostroma	Kursk
Novgorod	Viatka	Podolia
St. Petersburg	Don Cossacks	Kiev
Revel	Sembirsk	Poltava
Riga	Perm	Kharkov
Courtland	Niznei-Novgorod	Voronetz
Wilna	Vladimir	Bessarabia
Vitebsk	Moscow	Cherson
Pskof	Smolensk	Taurida
Mohgilev	Kaluga	Ekaterinoslav
Minsk	Tula	Saratov
Grodno	Riazan	Kazan
Poland	Tambov	

Orenburg, Astrakan, and Caucasus, belong to Russia in Europe.

Agriculture.—Improving; though still in some parts sadly neglected. They chiefly cultivate corn, rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, and hemp; tobacco in the southern districts. Sheep and oxen are reared in immense numbers on the steppes; bees are more attended to than in any other country, both in their gardens and in the forests.

Manufactures.—Russia leather, sailcloth, canvas, cordage, spirits, isinglass from the bladder of the sturgeon; caviare, from the roe of the same fish; soap to a large extent. Mead, birch, and cherry wine, are brewed in very large quantities.

Fisheries.—The inland fisheries are of considerable importance. The Ural, Volga, and other waters of the Caspian Sea furnish an immense number of

sturgeons, and a numerous number of other kinds are found in all the rivers.

Commerce.—Increasing in importance.

Exports.—Tallow, wheat, flax, hemp, linseed, wool, timber, leather, sailcloth, iron, copper, &c.

Imports.—Cotton yarn, raw cotton, sugar, wine, silk, cotton goods, &c.

Ports.—On the Baltic, Petersburg, Riga; on the White Sea, Archangel, Odessa; on the Black Sea, Taganrog; on the Sea of Azof and on the Caspian, Astrakan.

Internal Communication.—Very good, owing to their numerous navigable rivers; and the many canals unite the rivers falling into the four great seas, the Arctic, Baltic, Caspian, and the Black Sea, by which goods are conveyed through the whole empire with little expense. There are some good roads; but in winter all travelling is by the means of sledges.

Population.—55,000,000.

Religion.—Greek church; but all sects are tolerated. In Poland, Catholics and Jews; in Finland, and some other once Swedish provinces, Lutherans; in the north, a few pagans; east and south, some Mahometans.

Government.—An absolute monarchy; their monarch is styled emperor or czar.

Foreign Possessions.—All north Asia, and a portion of north-west America.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Russia?

Breadth?—Length?

Seas?—Name the gulfs, &c., flowing into each sea.

What peninsula belongs to Russia?

Which are the chief islands?

Which range of mountains particularly belongs to Russia?

- What branches run from the ranges of other countries?
The heights of the principal points?
Are there many rivers?
Name the seas they flow into, various branches, &c.
What is the Russian climate?
How long is the winter?
What is the soil?
Name the character in the different districts.
What are steppes?—Describe their character.
Name each.—Describe them.
Name their productions.
Wild animals?
Vegetables—what neglected, and what attended with care?
Are there many forests?
Name them.—Which is the largest?
What tribe are the trees?
Are there many minerals?—Name the chief?
Which are mostly found in Asiatic Russia?
What language do they speak?—From which formed?
How is Russia divided?
Is their agriculture attended to?
For what are the steppes useful?
What are the chief manufactures?
Is their commerce extensive?
What are their exports, imports, and ports?—Fisheries?
Internal communication?—Winter travelling?
Population?—Religion?—Which tolerated?
Government?—Titles of their monarch?
Foreign possessions?
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ASIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ASIA is situated between $1^{\circ} 20'$ and 78° north latitude, and between 26° east and 170° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 6,750 miles; breadth, 5,400 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

BOUNDARIES.

Asia is bounded on the north, by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by the Pacific Ocean; south, by the Indian Ocean; west, by the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, Mount Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, River Oural, Ouranian Mountains, and the River Kara.

SEAS, BAYS, GULFS, &c.

In the Arctic Ocean—The Sea of Kara and the Gulf Obi.

In the Pacific Ocean—The Kamtschatka Sea, the Gulf of Anadir, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, the Gulf of Tartary, Hoang Hai or Yellow Sea, China Sea, the Gulf of Tonquin, the Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Saghalien, Bay of Good Hope, Gulf of Ossea.

In the Indian Ocean—The Gulf of Martaban, Gulf of Manaar, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Cambay, the Gulf of Cutch, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, the Gulfs Suez and Akaba, the Levant, Archipelago, Sea of Marmora, and Black Sea.

STRAITS.

Behring's Straits, Straits of Corea, Perouse, Sangar, Formosa, Malacca, Palk's Straits, the Straits of Con-

stantinople, the Dardanelles, the Straits of Ormus and Babelmandeb.

ISTHMUS.

Asia is united to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez.

CAPES.

Severo Vostochnoi, or North-East Cape, 78° north; Lopatka, Romania, the most south; Negrais, Comorin, Ras-al-Had, Baba, the most west; and East Cape, the most east.

ISLANDS.

In the Pacific—Saghalia, Kurile Islands, Japan Islands, Loo Choo, Fermosa, Hainan, Singapore.

In the Indian Ocean—Andaman Islands, Ceylon, Atollen, Ari Isles, Maldive Isles, Laccadive Isles, Nicobar Isles.

In the Mediterranean Sea—Cyprus, Rhodes, and the numerous islands of the Archipelago.

MOUNTAINS.

The central regions of the Asiatic continent rise into a vast and highly elevated plain, which extends in every direction for several thousand miles. Each side of this immense plain is surrounded by lofty and precipitous mountains, which in some places rise to the height of 29,000 feet; from this table-land flow the numerous rivers of Asia. This encircled plain is composed of naked mountains, gigantic rocks, and lofty plains. On the north side rises the Altai range; on the south, the Himaleh; on the east, the Yun Sing, In-Shan, and Khing-Khan; and on the west, the mountains of Belur Tagh. Some of the highest are in the Himaleh chain—Chimilari, 29,000 feet; Dhwalagiri, 28,000 feet; Juwahir, 25,749 feet; Hindoo Kho, 21,800 feet; Altai, 10,000 feet. The

Mountains of Agei-dagh or Ararat, in Armenia, 17,266 feet; Kunchingga, west peak, 28,200 feet; Caucasus chain, Elbourz, 17,796 feet; Kaybec, 15,345 feet; Oural Mountains, 6,840 feet, in Western Ghauts; Bettigo, 6,500 feet. Yablounoi Mountains and Mountains of Further India branch off from the central table-land through Kamtschatka, forming numerous volcanic mountains.

In Kamtschatka are the following—Klioutsheyskoi, 16,520 feet; Koriatskaia, 11,915 feet; Krionotskaia, 10,625 feet.

In the Kurile—Japan, Barren, and Ho-chew Islands and Pe-shan, are volcanic.

PASSES.

In the Himaleh alone are passes from 10,000 to 18,000 feet high.

PLAINS OR STEPPES.

Siberia and Tartary, north and west of the central plain; plain or steppe of China, to the north-east of China; plains of Hindostan, south of the Himaleh mountains; plains of the Tigris and Euphrates. To the north of the Siberian and Tartarian plains are vast frozen wilds and morasses, unknown to cultivation; and the south is covered with immense steppes of sandy, woodless plains, with here and there small tracts of coarse herbage. The Chinese plain is fertile; it lies between the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-Kiang. The plains of Hindostan, watered by the Ganges and Indus, and separated by a long range of hills, widely differ: the plains of the Ganges are extremely fertile, consisting of deep rich vegetable soil; while the steppes of the Indus are little more than sandy wastes, except small tracts close to the river sides. The plains of the Tigris and Euphrates are sandy deserts and desolate wastes.

RIVERS.

The Euphrates has its source in the mountains of Armenia, and, with its tributaries, Morad, Kara Su, and the Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf by two mouths, after a course of 1,590 miles.

The Tigris rises in the north of Madden, and, after a course of 900 miles, enters the Euphrates below Korua.

The Indus or Sindé has its source in Western Tibet, and, after a course of 1,700 miles, enters the Arabian Sea by several mouths; its tributaries are, Kameh, Gomul, Behut, Chunaub, Rauvee, Cabul, Beyah, Sutledge.

The Ganges rises on the south side of the Himaleh Mountains, and, after a course of 1,650 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal by two mouths, with its tributaries, Jumma, Albu, Sone, Gogra.

The Burrampooter rises near the Ganges, and flows a course of 1,660 miles before entering the Bay of Bengal; its tributaries are the Tsampon and Surmah.

The Yang-tse-Kiang or Blue River rises in the mountains of Tibet, and flows for 3,237 miles before it enters the Pacific, near Nankin; its tributaries are Yalong, Han-Kiang, Yuen-Kiang, and several other large rivers.

The Hoang-Ho or Yellow River rises near the Yang-tse-Kiang, and enters the Pacific after a course of 2,000 miles; its tributaries are the Hoei Ho, and numerous branches.

The Saghalien or Arawr rises in the Yablonnoi Mountains in Maudshwr, and after flowing for nearly 2,000 miles, enters the Channel of Tartary; its tributaries are very numerous, the largest is the Soon-gari or Kirin-Ula.

The Lena rises west of the Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean after a course of 1,590 miles; its tributaries are Witim, Vittim, Olekma, Aldan.

The Yenisei rises south-west of the Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean after flowing 2,000 miles ; its tributaries are the Kemtschuk, Bakla, TOUNGOUSKA, Ichouna.

The Obi rises in the Malhan Mountains, and enters the Arctic Ocean by the Gulf Obi, after a course of 2,700 miles ; its tributaries are very numerous, the chief are the Dschabekan, Tim, Vach, Irtsjisch, Ischum, Tobol, Tura, Tovda, &c.

The Indjirka rises amid the Stanvooy Mountains, and flows for 1,000 miles, and enters the Arctic Ocean by several outlets ; tributaries, Ouriach, Mama, and several smaller branches.

CLIMATE.

Extremely various, owing to such an immense extent of country, its lofty and unbroken range of mountains, numerous rivers, and other causes. The monsoons blow in the south and north-east from April to September, and in the south-west the rest of the year ; the burning winds of the simoom, in the deserts of the south-west ; hurricanes, called typhoons, in the south-east ; cholera in the south, and the plague in the south-west.

Soil.—Extremely fertile in the greater part of Hindostan, China, and Further India. Extended over the north plain are vast and desolate steppes, and fearful morasses. In Arabia, and various other parts, are sandy deserts, with vast plains of salt.

PRODUCTIONS.

In Asia, the three kingdoms of nature are surpassingly rich.

Botany.—With such an immense extent of country as Asia, the vegetable tribe must be as various as its climate. In central Asia, every grain, fruit,

and culinary vegetable common to Europe, may be met with.

Dendrology.—There is little large wood on the central table-land and north plain. In the north, trees assume a dwarf character, and likewise in the south-west. The oak, elder, hazel, and plane, are not seen north of the banks of the Tobol; the lime and ash reach not beyond 60°, though in Norway they attain to 70°. In South Siberia, the great rivers are skirted by thick forests of beech, elders, willows, elms, maples, white and black poplars, aspens, pines, and Siberian cedars. In Hindostan and Further India are found the teak and other tribes of oaks, the banyan, the bending bamboo, cocoa-nut, areca, talpa, and various palms. In some parts, ebony, sandal-wood, satin-wood, rose-wood, and various others.

Zoology.—In the two Indian peninsulas, and in Ceylon, are a variety of apes and baboons. The forests conceal immense herds of elephants and numbers of tigers and rhinoceroses. In the plains of Arabia and Persia are the lion, panther, leopard, and jackal. In the deserts, plains, and steppes, are found herds of deer, buffaloes, camels, dromedaries, various species of antelopes, and gazelles. In the north, fur animals, elks, wolves, gluttons, polar bears, reindeer, &c. In the central plain are the djiggetai, a kind of wild horse; asses, musks, sheep, goats, antelopes, &c.

Ornithology.—The plumage of the birds is most rich, but their song is not so melodious as in Europe. Parroquets, parrots, peacocks, and the wild tribes of our domestic fowls, gold and silver pheasants, &c.; and in Arabia is the ostrich.

Crocodiles are very numerous in the Ganges; the python, a large serpent, is found in rivers and plains; and the cobra-de-capello, a very poisonous one. The one-hunched camel is used for commerce and domestic

use in the west and south ; the two-hunched, in the central regions ; the elephant in the south ; reindeer and dogs in the north ; yak, or grunting ox, in the central regions ; Tibet goats and Bohemian ox in the south. In the south of Siberia, the camel and reindeer are seen in the same tracts, although the camel belongs to hot climates and the reindeer to cold ; the camel will ascend as far north as 50° , and the reindeer descend as far.

Mineralogy.—Abundant. Precious stones in all parts ; diamonds in Hindostan. India and Siberia produce gold and silver in most provinces.

LANGUAGES.

Various. Chiefly spoken are Greek, Turkish, Russian, Tartar, Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, Chinese, Japanese, and Malay. On the coast of India and China all the various European languages are spoken, but mostly the English, Dutch, and Portuguese.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Agriculture.—In various forms. Rice and maize in the southern provinces ; barley, millet, wheat, &c., northward ; date-palm, vine, olive, tea, coffee, sugarcane, orange, lemon, mulberry, tamarind, indigo, and various spices, south-west.

Population.—500,000,000.

Religion.—Mahometanism in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Independent Tartary, and among the Turks and Tartars in Turkey and Siberia. Brahminism in Hindostan ; and Buddhism in Further India, China, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Christianity is the prevailing religion in Asiatic Russia, and is gaining adherents in Turkey. Idolatry of the grossest description prevails in the extreme north of Siberia.

Countries.—Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, *capital*, Teheran; Afghanistan, *capital*, Cabul; Beloochistan, *capital*, Kelat; Hindostan, Further India, Japan, *capital*, Jeddo; Asiatic Russia; Chinese Empire.

EXERCISE.

- Give the latitude and longitude of Asia?
 Length?—Breadth?
 What seas wash the shores of Asia?
 How is Asia joined to Africa?
 Name the seas, bays, gulfs, straits, &c., of Asia.
 Name the capes and islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean.
 Name the mountains and the height of the points; also the volcanic ones.
 Are there many plains?
 Describe the plains, steppes, and passes.
 Are there many mines in Asia?—Name them.
 Name the lakes.—Are any of them salt?
 What is the climate?
 What winds is Asia subject to?
 What pestilences rage in the south and south-west?
 What is the soil of Asia?—Describe the difference.
 Are there many wild animals?
 Where are they chiefly found?
 Are the birds numerous?
 In what are they unlike the European ones?
 Describe the animals used for commercial and domestic purposes.
 Is Asia productive in vegetables?
 What forests are there?
 What trees grow north, &c.?
 What is chiefly cultivated in the north?—What in the south?—What in the south-west?
 Are there many minerals in Asia?
 Precious stones?—Where?
 What languages are spoken?—Where?
 What is the population?—Religion?—Different countries?

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ASIATIC RUSSIA is situated between 47° and 76° north latitude, and between 53° and 170° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 4,000 miles; breadth, 1,940 miles.

Asiatic Russia includes the whole of the northern part of the continent of Asia. It consists of Siberia and the Caucasian provinces.

SIBERIA.

Tobolsk	Yakutsk	Country of the
Tomsk	Okhotsk	Kirghis
Yenisseisk	Kamtschatka	Country of the
Irkutsk		Chukchees.

Agriculture.—Very little pursued. Hunting, fishing, and mining are the chief labours and amusements. They hunt an immense number of animals for their fur, which forms a considerable profit for them in commerce. The mines furnish gold, silver, and most other metals; also diamonds and various other precious stones. They are chiefly in the Oural and Altai mountains, and are the richest mines in the Old World. The rivers abound in fish, and the eastern coasts are visited by whales, seals, &c.

Commerce.—Not very various.

Exports.—Furs, metals, and precious stones.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, tea, and colonial produce generally.

The *rivers* of Siberia may rank amongst the most noble in Asia, and their *internal communication* is by them, in summer by boats or rafts, in winter on sledges drawn by dogs or reindeer.

Population.—2,000,000.

Religion.—Greek church, Mahometanism, Paganism.

The unfortunate prisoners (chiefly political) from Russia and Poland are transported to Siberia, where they languish in mines, or amid the gloomy forests or desolate steppes of that country.

CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.

Divisions.—It is divided between several tribes, but the frontier is commanded by the Georgia general or chief; and the different tribes by their chiefs.

The principal towns are—

Staveopol

Georgivsk

Alexandrofsk

Tisljar

Tiflis is the capital of Georgia.

In these districts hurricanes are frequent, and the plague makes fearful ravages. The country may be characterised by marshes, salt lakes, and *arpens* (another term for steppes). Some have rich pasturage, where the Nomade Calmucks, Turcomacs, and Nogais rove with their flocks.

Rivers.—The principal are the Terek, on its eastern boundary, the Kuban and Kuma.

Lake.—The Lake of Bolchei; Imen separates it from the land of the Don Cossacks.

In the districts of Mingrella the care and management of bees are their great care. In some parts the honey produces a kind of delirium in those who eat it, supposed to be occasioned by that drawn from the rhododendron, a shrub which grows abundantly in the forests where the bees swarm. The Mingrelians are fond of the chase; a good horse, dog, and falcon are the three objects indispensable to their happiness.

EXERCISE.

- Give the latitude and longitude of Siberia?
 Length?—Breadth?
 Countries in Siberia?
 Amusements and employments?
 Where are their metals, precious stones, &c., found?
 Is their commerce extensive?
 What do they export?—Import?
 How do they travel?
 What is their religion?
 Where are the prisoners from Russia and Poland transported?
 How are the Caucasian provinces divided?
 How are they governed?
 Capital of Georgia?—Chief towns?
 What storms are those districts subject to?
 What disease?
 Characterize the natural appearance of the country.
 By whom are the pasturage steppes or arpens visited?
 Which are the chief rivers?—Boundary?—Lakes?
 What do the natives of Mingrella pay much attention to?
 What is there peculiar in its properties?

ASIATIC TURKEY.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ASIATIC TURKEY is situated between 30° and 43° north latitude, and 26° and 49° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,400 miles; breadth, 900 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The seas which wash the shores of Asiatic Turkey are the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, Bosphorus, Hellespont, the Archipelago, Persian Gulf, Bay of Acre, Bay of Isken-

deroon, Bay of Glauk, Gulf of Makit, Gulf of Symi, Gulf of Cos, Gulf of Smyrna, Gulf of Sandarli, Gulf of Adramyti, Gulf of Mondania, Gulf of Sinosse, and the Samsoun Gulf.

Capes.—Karadash, Kelidonia, Karaburun, Kirpeh, Baba, Kerempe, Indjeh, Tcherchenbeh, and Batoum.

Islands.—Cyprus, Rhodes, Scio, Mytilene, Samos, Vicaria, Tenedos, Patmos, and Scarpanto.

Mountains.—Arjick-Dagh, 13,100 feet; Mount Codja, Sultain-Dagh, Mountains of Koordistan, and the great range called the Cilician Taurus on the south and east.

Lakes.—Several salt lakes, without any outlets. In the extensive plains between Suttan-Dagh and Emir-Dagh are three large salt-lakes—one of which has a most bitter taste.

Climate.—Various.

Soil.—In most parts fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

On the coasts are various fruits, plants, and flowers; on the mountain ranges grow the cypress, juniper, and savin trees; oaks and pines on the most northern ranges. In Asia Minor are woods of walnut, beech, elm, ash, sycamore, jessamine, dwarf oak, myrtle, apricot, plum, apple, and cherry trees, and luxuriant vines entwining wild amid the branches of the surrounding trees.

Zoology.—The Turcomans have large droves of beautiful horses, which they prize as their chief property, black cattle, sheep, and goats; and Mount Taurus abounds in various wild animals.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—*Countries.*—Asia Minor or Anatolia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia or Al Gezireh, Irak Arabi, and Syria, including Palestine.

Towns.—Damascus, Smyrna, Aleppo, Tokat, Diarbekir, Bassorah, Scutari, Kutaya, Pensa, Kara Hissar, Hamah, Konieh, Jerusalem, Trebizond, Angora, and Tarsus.

Manufactures.—Important; silk, fine cotton, muslins, firearms, swords, Turkey leather, dyeing. Silk-worms are extensively reared and attended to.

Commerce.—Very good.

Exports.—Silks, fruits, Turkey leather, various drugs.

Imports.—Manufactured goods of every description from Europe.

Ports.—Smyrna, Latakia, Tripoli, Acre, Trebizond, Bassorah.

Internal Communication.—Not very good; mostly by camels, which accompany caravans of many hundred persons, who travel together for safety from Bassorah, Bagdad, Damascus, Aleppo, and other cities, with articles of commerce.

Population.—10,000,000.

Religion.—Mahometanism and Christianity.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Asiatic Turkey.

Length?—Breadth?

What seas wash the shores of Asiatic Turkey?

What gulfs?—What countries?

What capes?—Islands?—Mountains?—Rivers?—Lakes?

What climate?—Soil?—Productions?—Animals?

What commerce?—Exports?—Imports?—Ports?

Is the internal communication good?—How chiefly performed?

What is the population?—Religion?

ARABIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ARABIA is situated between $12^{\circ} 80'$ and $34^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and $32^{\circ} 30'$ and 60° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,650 miles; breadth, 1,270 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The waters which wash the shores of Arabia are the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, Straits of Babelmandez, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Ormus, and the River Euphrates.

Capes.—Basse, Marice, Marbat, Bogasha.

Mountains.—The chief range of mountains runs parallel with the Red Sea. The Mountains of Onnam, the Mountains of Segu, in Hadramaut, famous for frankincense; Saffra, in Hedjaz, famed for the balm of Mekka; Gazva, whose summit is always covered with snow; Horeb and Sinai (the latter 7,500 feet high), between the Gulfs of Suez and Acaba; and in the district of Nedjed are the Mountains of Shammar, 9,500 feet high, covered with forests and villages.

Rivers.—None deserving the name. There are some mountain torrents, which rush impetuously forth during the rainy season, but few reach the seas, being dried up in their progress.

Climate.—Very various; in some parts mild and temperate, in others extremely hot and sultry. Refreshing dews fall during the night in most of the arid tracts.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—A few plants of the saline kind are met with in the sandy tracts. The mountains are well

wooded, and the valleys very productive. The coffee shrub and balm tree are amongst the most valuable of the botanic productions. There are various fruits—figs, quinces, peaches, oranges, lemons, tamarinds; and various nut trees.

Zoology.—Arabia is the original country of the horse, camel, and wild ass. There is a race of oxen with a hump on their backs, like those in Syria. In the hills are wild goats; in the plains the beautiful gazelles, hyænas, wolves, panthers, jackals, foxes, and wild boars; and in the deserts are the jerbaa, an animal of the opossum species, and herds of antelopes.

Ornithology.—In the woody districts are an abundance of game; ostriches in the deserts. Eagles, falcons, hawks, and the Egyptian vulture are to be met with in Arabia; also the ashjal, a most beautiful bird, valuable for the two long feathers in its tail, to preserve which uninjured, the Arabs say, they leave a hole in their nests; and the thaer-el-kind is also precious for its golden plumage.

Fisheries.—Abundant on the coasts. The flying fish are found in the Red Sea, also the torpedo.

Reptiles.—Serpents are very numerous in Arabia. The arda, a large ant, is very destructive; and there are swarms of locusts.

Mineralogy.—No mines are worked, but it is supposed Arabia is rich in some minerals, especially gold.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Hedjaz, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lahsa or Hedjar, and Nedsjed.

Towns.—Mecca, Medina, Aden, Sana, and Daraieh.

Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb.

Agriculture.—More advanced amongst the Arabians than in most other places in the east; they

mostly cultivate coffee, the date, dourah (a grain), and various plants producing gums, balsams, senna, and castor oil. A large proportion of the inhabitants are tent dwellers and wanderers in the deserts; they are chiefly Bedouens, so called from the mode of life.

Commerce.—Considerable in coffee, gums, drugs, and pearls, which they *export*. One of the most important pearl fisheries is on the west coast of the Persian Gulf.

Internal Communication.—Mostly by the camel.

Ports.—Muscat, Mocha, Loheia, Jidda, Yambo, Aden.

Population.—12,000,000.

Religion.—Mahometanism.

Government.—Each tribe governed by their chiefs and princes. The chiefs of the Bedouens are styled sheiks, or emirs.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Arabia.

Breadth?—Length?

What seas wash the shores of Arabia?—Gulfs, &c.?

Name the divisions of the country.

Capes?—Mountains?—Height?

What is the climate of Arabia?

Productions—vegetable, animal, and mineral?

What fisheries?

Name the principal towns.

In what state is their agriculture?

Commerce?—Exports?—Imports?

Which are their ports?

By what means is their traffic carried on?

What is their religion?—Population?—Government?

What are their chiefs styled?

PERSIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PERSIA is situated between $26^{\circ} 40'$ and $39^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and 44° and 62° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,270 miles; breadth, 876 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The seas which water the shores of Persia are the Caspian Sea, Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf. In the Caspian Sea are the Gulf of Kizilgatch and the Bay of Astrabad. In the Indian Ocean, Sonmeanee Bay.

Mountains.—There are several mountains which surround the great table-land of Persia, which are chains from the Taurian and Moschian ranges; Demavend, the highest point of the Elbourz range, is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is a volcanic mountain, as several extinguished craters have been discovered on its summit. The plain or table-land of Persia is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the Caspian Sea.

Passes.—Demavend, 14,696 feet, in the Himaleh.

Deserts.—There are five great deserts in Persia, and several smaller ones. The Great Salt Desert is 360 miles long and 200 broad, the most part covered with a crust of salt an inch thick; the Desert of Kerman; the Karakoom, or Black Sand Desert, to the north-east of Khorsan; the Desert of Beloochistan, in Eastern Persia; the Desert of Kiab, on the east of the Tigris, and the sandy waste of Bunnor. The Great Salt Desert and the Desert of Kerman cover an extent of 150,000 square miles.

Lakes.—There are more than thirty saline lakes in Persia. The waters of the Lake of Oormeah are

so bitter that no fish can live therein ; fourteen rivers flow into this lake. The Lake of Baketgan rises in a saline desert, also the Lake of Sheranz. Near the Lake of Oormeah are some remarkable lakes or ponds, whose waters are constantly petrifying ; the stone is a beautiful transparent, called Tabriz marble ; sometimes these stones are streaked with green, red, and golden coloured veins.

Rivers.—Few ; none of importance.

Climate.—More healthy on the table-land than the other parts.

Soil.—Generally very poor.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The flowers of Persia are most rare and beautiful, the gardens numerous and extensive. The narrow strip of land between the Elbourz and the Caspian Sea is most fertile and productive, watered by numerous streams, descending from the rocks into the sea ; the climate warm and balmy ; no wonder that the flowers bloom with surpassing freshness. For eight months in the year the country is one beautiful garden ; forests of oranges and lemons, roses of various hues, single and double jessamines, are amongst the few enchantments of this Belad-al-Trem, or Terrestrial Paradise—for thus is it termed by the Persians.

Zoology.—Few wild animals.

Mineralogy.—Unimportant.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Irak Ajemi, Thabaristan, Mazanderan, Ghilan, Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Fars, Kerman, Kohistan, Khorassan.

Towns.—Teheran, Shiraz, Hamadan, Ispahan, Tauris or Tabreez.

Agriculture.—Fruits chiefly; silkworms, near the Caspian. Poppies are largely cultivated for opium; also roses, for the highly-prized otto.

Manufactures.—Important, particularly silk, camels' and goats' hair, stuffs, carpets, sword-blades, and various other articles worked in metals.

Commerce.—Chiefly inland, by caravans; the South Sea trade principally with the English; North with the Russians.

Exports.—Chiefly silk articles, shawls, &c., from camels' or goats' hair, carpets, dried fruits.

Imports.—Colonial produce.

Ports.—Resht, Balfroosh, Astrabad, Busheer, and Gambroon.

Internal Communication.—Chiefly by camels.

Population.—9,000,000.

Religion.—Mahometanism, some few Christians; there are still some Guebers or fire worshippers, the remnants of the ancient religion of the Persians.

Government.—Despotic; their monarch is styled a shah.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Persia.

Length?—Breadth?

What seas, &c., wash its shores?

What ranges of mountains extend their branches round the table-land of Persia?

Which are volcanic?

Name the rivers, lakes, climate, &c.

Name the most beautiful and fertile spot in Persia.

What is the soil?

Productions?—Animals?—Minerals, &c.?

Divisions?—Towns?—Manufactures?

Commerce?—Imports?—Exports?

Ports?—Internal communication?

Population?—Religion?—Government?

AFGHANISTAN.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

AFGHANISTAN is situated between 25° and 37° north latitude, and 58° and 73° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 800 miles ; breadth, 760 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This country is composed of wild and lofty mountains and elevated uplands, whilst beneath them lie devious, deep, and narrow valleys, extensive plains, with every diversity of scenery that imagination can paint ; but the south is not so imposing as the north, the mountains diminish into hills—not a tree, little water, and bad pasturage.

Mountains.—Hindookhoosh, which extends east and west, is a range of the great Himaleh ; several of its peaks attain an immense height ; Hindoo Cush, the peak north of Cabul, rises to 20,800 feet, and Kohibaba, to 17,920 feet. The Solimann range extends towards the east, and throws out several chains.

Passes.—Numerous. The principal are Khyber Pass, thirty-six miles long ; Bolan Pass, sixty-three miles long.

Rivers.—Few. It is watered by the Indus on the east, and the river of Cabul.

Lake.—Only one. It lies to the south of Ghuznee ; its waters are salt.

Zoology.—A few lions, tigers, and leopards in the east ; bears in the woody mountains ; many kinds of deer, elk, and a few antelopes in the plains ; wild sheep and goats on the eastern hills.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Towns.—Cabul, Candahar, Ghuznee.

Agriculture.—Indifferent. Wandering tribes.

Commerce.—By caravans. Camels in the plains, mules and asses on the mountains.

Government.—Under a shah, and their chiefs or sheiks.

Religion.—Mahometanism.

BELOOCHISTAN.

Extent.—150,000 square miles.

Seas, &c.—Washed on the southern shores by the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

Mountains.—A continuation of the Afghanistan chains.

Deserts.—There are two extensive ones, the Desert of Bonpoor and the Desert of Beloochistan; the latter is 320 miles long and 200 broad. It is composed of red moving sand, bending like the waves of a stormy sea. Alas! for the poor travellers who are obliged to cross that mournful waste.

Rivers.—None. Some torrents, which dry soon after rain ceases.

Its inhabitants are mostly wanderers. They are Mahometans. Kelat the capital.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Afghanistan.

Extent of Afghanistan?

Describe the physical appearance of the country.

From what range of mountains are those belonging to Afghanistan?

Are there many passes?—Name the principal.

Name the rivers.—Lakes?—Animals?

Towns?—Commerce?—Government?—Religion?

Extent of Beloochistan?

What seas wash its shores?

What mountains?

Deserts?—Which the largest?—Describe it.

Religion?—Capital?

TURKESTAN, OR INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—Caspian Sea, Gulf of Enila, Dead Gulf.

Rivers.—Several. The Syr, Oxus, Kooban, are amongst the largest.

Lakes.—The Aral Sea, and a few saline lakes.

Mountains.—Some chains from the Hindookhoosh.

Plains.—Many gloomy steppes and deserts. The principal are Kara Koom, *black sand*; Kirjil Koom, *red sand*; and the steppe of Ischim, in the north.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Khiva, Kokan, Bokhara or Usbeckistan. The Turcomans tribes in the south; the Kirghis in the north.

Towns.—Khiva, Kokan, Bokhara, Samarcand.

Agriculture.—Trifling. Several fruits; silkworms much attended to.

Manufactures.—Weaving in silk and cotton; steel goods.

Commerce.—By caravans.

Exports.—Raw silk, cotton, wool, horses, slaves.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, tea, indigo.

Religion.—Mahometanism.

Population.—5,000,000.

Government.—Despotic. Each state under its own chief, or khan.

EXERCISE.

What seas, &c., wash its shores?

Are there many rivers?

What lakes?—Inland sea?

What mountain ranges?—Plain?—Steppes, &c.?

How is Turkestan, or Independent Tartary, divided?

What towns?

What is its agriculture?—Commerce?—Exports?—Imports?

Religion? — Population? — Government? — Title of chiefs?

HINDOSTAN.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

HINDOSTAN is situated between 7° and 36° north latitude, and 67° and 98° east longitude.

Extent. — Length, 1,930 miles; breadth, 1,800 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—Indian Ocean, in which are the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Mannaar, Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Cutch.

Capes.—Cormorin Cape, Calimore Point.

Mountains. — Himaleh range, which separates it on the north from Chinese Tartary. Some of the mountains of this range are the highest in the world: Snowy range, on the table-land of the Indus, 29,000 feet; Dhawalagiri, 26,862 feet; Jewahir, 26,700 feet; Jamantri, 25,700 feet; Dhaibun, 25,500 feet. The Ghauts are divided into the eastern and western ranges: the mountains of the former chain are much less than the latter, the western being generally from about 2,000 to 3,000 feet higher than the eastern, and several are from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The peak of Mount Subramani, on the frontiers of Coorg, is more than 5,896 feet. The

Nilghiri or Blue Mountains, to the north-west of Coimbatore, form a connecting link between the Eastern and Western Ghats; several of the peaks belonging to this range rise to 6,000 or 7,000 feet, —Octa Kamud, 7,000 feet, and Moorchooti Beet, 8,960 feet.

This region surpasses any other in India for clearness and salubrity of climate: the fatal cholera has never been known in these mountain districts. It is entirely free from jungle and morasses. Though some of the mountains are rugged and bare, yet generally they are clothed with rich grass, and a profusion of plants and flowers; whilst numerous streams flow through the valleys, and their sloping sides are cultivated with care.

Rivers.—Some of the noblest rivers in the world flow through Hindostan; they in general lie upon levels, or, flowing in gentle declivities, fertilize the surrounding country by their inundation during the rainy seasons.

The Cabul is a very rapid river, draining the southern slope of Hindookhoosh.

The Punjaub receives five tributary rivers, the smallest of which is as large as any European river. These five rivers give rise to the name of the *Punjaub*, meaning the country of the five rivers; they are the Chunaub, Rauvee, Ravey, Travati, and Thylum.

The Ganges rises in the Himaleh Mountains, and flows, with its tributaries, towards the Bay of Bengal. After flowing upwards of 1,200 miles, a branch of this river, called the Hoogly, flows by Calcutta into the sea; and the largest branch enters the Bay of Bengal, south-east of Dacca. During the rainy season, the inundation of the Ganges stretches for more than a hundred miles in breadth. The principal tributaries of the Ganges are the Gogra, Jumma or Jumnah,

the Costa, and the Teesta. The Burrampooter falls into the Bay of Bengal, near the river Hoogly, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

The chief rivers of the Deccan are the Nerbuddah, Tuptee, Mahanada, Godavery, and the Krishna.

Lakes.—There are few, formed by the sea—they are the Chilka Lake, which separates the Northern Circars from the Kuttah district; the Lake of Pullicat, on the east of the Carnatic; the Coloir, near the Krishna River; and the Onore Lake, in North Canara,—the two latter are fresh water.

Climate.—Various; the region of the Blue Mountains being the most healthy.

Soil.—Generally fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The fruits of Hindostan are very numerous and abundant. Cocoa-nuts, plantains, pomegranates, citrons, dates, almonds, grapes, pineapples or ananas, tamarinds, and mangos; the latter is considered the most delicious of all the Indian fruits, and next the mangisteen.

Zoology.—In India are elephants, dromedaries, horses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, wolves, bears, wild boars, panthers, hyænas, lynxes, foxes, monkeys; and in the forests of the Circars the ourang-outang is found; the rhinoceros is met with in Northern Hindostan; antelopes, deer, &c.

Ornithology, &c.—The birds and insects of India are remarkable for their number and beauty. The beautiful peacock flies wild in all the thickets of India; but various are the tribes of scorpions, snakes, mosquitoes, &c. The Ganges is inhabited by a species of crocodile; and the serpent tribe are truly formidable.

Mineralogy.—There are various diamond mines; the most noted are those near Visiapor, belonging to

the Mahrattas, and Golconda, in the territories of the Nizam. It is uncertain whether there are any gold and silver mines of consequence. Metals appear to be rare.

Forests.—The Sunderbunds are woody isles, situated at the mouth of the Ganges, the resort of the ferocious Bengal tiger. The forest region of the Himaleh is more than sixty miles in depth. The general height of the forests on the southern side of this range is upwards of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea; oaks and pines reach that altitude, and juniper grows to the height of 13,000 feet; the extreme height of cultivation on the southern slope is 10,000 feet; the highest habitation is 9,500 feet. Villages are found on the northern slope; cultivation at 13,000 feet; fine birch trees at 14,000 feet; and furze at 17,000 feet. In the forests are palm, banyan, tea tree, and bamboo.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—British Possessions, 600,000 square miles; Tributary States, 600,000 square miles; Independent States, 180,000 square miles; Possessions of Foreign Powers.

British Possessions.—Three presidencies. Bengal, capital, Calcutta, including the old provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Delhi, Orissa, Allahabad, Oude, Dooab, &c.

Madras, including the old provinces of the Carnatic, Malabar, Circars, &c.

Bombay, including the old provinces of Aurungabad, Gujerat, Kandeish, &c.—Ceylon.

Tributary States.

The Nizam's Dominions
Berar (Rajah)
Mahrattas (Rajahs)

Capitals.

Hydrabad
Nagpoor
Sattarah, Kolapoor

<i>Tributary States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Travancore (Rajah)	Trivandrum
Mysore (Rajah)	Mysore
Oude (King)	Lucknow
The Guicowar (King)	Baroda
Rajpootana (Rajahs)	Jhodpoor
Scindia (Maharajah)	Gwalier
Sinde (Ameer), &c.	Hyderabad
<i>Independent States.</i>	
Lahore or the Punjaub, including Cashmere and Moultan (Ma- harajah)	Lahore
Nepaul (King)	
	Catmandoo
French Possessions	Pondicherry
Portuguese Possessions	Goa
Danish Possessions	Tranquebar

Agriculture.—Little attended to. Rice, several sorts of corn, banana, pineapple and other fruits, cotton, sugar, poppy (for opium), pepper, indigo, and tobacco are chiefly cultivated.

Manufactures.—Weaving is the most extensive. The Cashmere shawls are in great request; they are made from the fine hair of the Tibet goat; cotton and silk goods. Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Mirzapore are the chief towns for manufacturing silk and cotton weaving; Patna, for preparing opium and indigo; Masulipatam, for chintzes; Ahmedabad and Cashmere, for shawls.

Commerce.—Considerable.

Exports.—Raw cotton and silk, indigo and other dyes, sugar, opium, saltpetre, various spices, castor oil, senna, pearls and diamonds.

Imports.—Hardware, cotton and woollen goods

from England, coffee from Arabia, tea from China, spice from the Moluccas.

Ports.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Surat, Mandavee, Cochin, Bangalore.

Internal Communication.—Excellent; chiefly by means of their noble rivers; there are a few canals; roads bad; camels are much used.

Population.—146,000,000.

Religion.—Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahometanism.

Government.—By a governor-general, and the native princes.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Hindostan.

Length?—Breadth?

What seas wash its shores?

What gulfs?—Capes?

What mountain ranges?—Where do they lie?

Name some of the peaks?—Their heights?

Which are the loftiest, the Eastern or Western Ghauts?—
Their heights?

What range joins the two chains of the Ghauts?

Which is the healthiest region in India?

Describe the scenery of the Blue Mountains,

Are there many rivers in Hindostan?

Name them, and their sources.

What is the meaning of the word Punjaub?

Are there many lakes?—Name them.

Which are fresh water?

What is the climate?—Soil?—Productions?—Fruits?

Zoology?—Birds and insects?—Mineralogy?

Are there many forests?—To what height do they attain
on the Himaleh mountains?—Villages?—Cultivation?

How is Hindostan divided?

What are the chief provinces forming the presidency of
Bengal?—Of Madras?—Of Bombay?

The capitals of each presidency?—The chief towns of
Hindostan?

Name the Tributary States, with their capitals.

Name the Independent States.—Their capitals?
 French possessions?—Portuguese possessions?—Danish possessions?
 In agriculture, what is chiefly attended to?
 What manufactures have they?
 Name the towns where the chief manufactures are carried on.—Name the articles made.
 In what state is the commerce?
 What do they export and import?
 Ports?—Internal communication?—Population?—Religion?—Governments?

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES, OR EASTERN PENINSULA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

EASTERN INDIA is situated between $1^{\circ} 25'$ and 28° north latitude, and 90° and 109° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,900 miles; breadth, 960 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The seas which wash Eastern India are the Pacific Ocean, China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Bay of Bengal, in which are the Tonquin Gulf, Gulf of Siam, Martaban Gulf, Sunda Strait, south of Sumatra, &c.

Capes.—Camboja, Varela, Padaran, Turon, Negrais, and Romania.

Islands.—The principal are in the Mergui Archipelago. Kosamui, Tantalem, and Singapore.

Mountains.—A branch of the Himaleh range. The northern parts of this country towards Tibet rise into lofty and far-stretching mountains; but little is known of their names or extent. The central pro-

vinces consist of mountains of a lower elevation, and beautiful valleys, wooded and well watered. A large portion of this empire is covered with immense dense forests, in which reign the wild elephant and tiger.

Rivers.—Rivers of mighty force flow through this country from north to south, but their names and sources are very little known: Camboja, Irawady, &c.

Lakes.—Among the windings of the wild and lofty hills are enclosed many lakes so large as to be more of the character of inland seas.

Climate.—The same as Hindostan, but more generally salubrious.

Soil.—Generally very fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat and rice plentiful; wild fruits in abundance—the mango, pineapple, mangosteen plum, custard apple, pawan fig, lemon, lime, and orange.

Zoology.—The same as in Hindostan. Elephants abound chiefly in Pegu. The ichneumon, or rat of Pharaoh, is peculiar to this country.

Minerals.—Here are found the purest amber, and immense numbers of precious stones, particularly the ruby. In Pegu, gold; marble, equal to the finest Italian. In the Birmin Empire are found the singular oil-wells, which yield a species of coal-tar.

POLITICAL FACTS.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Birmin Empire	Ava
Siam	Bankok
Annam, which includes	
Tonquin, Cambodia,	Hue
Cochin China	

Lao, British Possessions, Malay States.

British Possessions.—Assam, and the country on

the Bay of Bengal ; that on the east side of the Gulf of Martaban, Prince of Wales's Island, Malacca, and Singapore.

Little is known of the interior of Siam. Its soil is very fertile, and its ores extremely rich. The elephants of Siam are famed for their docility, sagacity, and beauty. Crocodiles abound in some of the rivers, and the plumage of Siamese birds excel in brilliancy those of any other country. Rice is the chief production.

In India beyond the Ganges, generally speaking, agriculture and manufactures are little known, or not attended to.

Commerce.—Considerable.

Exports.—Raw cotton and silk, sugar, pepper; tin, teak, sandal and eagle woods.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, opium, tea, &c.

Ports.—Singapore, Malacca, Bankok, Rangoon.

Population.—30,000,000.

Religion.—Buddhism, Mahometanism amongst the Malays.

Government.—Despotic.

EXERCISE.

What is the latitude and longitude of India beyond the Ganges?

Extent?

What seas wash the shores?

What gulfs in those seas?

Capes?—Islands?—Rivers?—Lakes?

Climate?—Soil?

What vegetables, animals, and mineral productions?

Divisions?—Capitals?—British possessions?

What does Annam include?

What is known of Siam?

What is the agriculture?—Manufactures?—Commerce?

Exports?—Imports?—Ports?

What is the population?—Religion?—Government?

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The CHINESE EMPIRE is situated between 21° and 52° north latitude, and between 70° and 140° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 3,600 miles; breadth, about 2,500 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The Eastern or Pacific Ocean washes its shores for more than 3,600 miles; Sea of Okotsk, Sea of Japan, Chinese Sea, in which are the Gulfs of Saghalien, Channel of Tartary, Gulf of Koang-hai, Gulf of Formosa, and the Gulf of Tonquin.

Capes.—Bomberg, Gour.

Islands.—Hainan, Formosa, Lootchoo, Archipelago, &c.

Mountains.—A chain of the Himaleh range runs through the southern provinces, and terminates on the sea coast near the great river Yang-tse-Kiang; it is covered with trees and verdure to the summit, and in many parts these mountains are covered with fanciful pagodas. A lofty chain, composed chiefly of naked rocks, stretches through the whole of the northern frontier, separating China from Tartary; in some parts they take the name of the Sayamen Mountains and Little Altai. The Great Altai runs north-west.

Rivers.—China has some rivers of great magnitude: the Hang-Ho or Yellow River, Yang-tse-Kiang or Blue River, these water the whole of the central regions; the former flows a course of 1,860 miles, and the latter 2,240 miles. They have numerous tributaries.

Lakes.—The Poyang is the best known, Tong-Ting, and the Manasarowara or Sacred Lake.

Climate.—With such an extent of country the climate must be very various; but generally it is considered to be very healthy, from its being kept in such a high state of cultivation.

Soil.—Generally good.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Most fruits known in the tropical and temperate zones, and many peculiar to China; the camphor tree, tallow tree, and cinnamon, are common in the fields and gardens. The tea tree, so well known, is a native of this country.

Zoology.—Elephants are common in the south, and the unicorn or rhinoceros are met with in the marshes of Yun-nan and Kiang-see; the tiger or maneless lion is met with in some parts, the musk-deer and various others; but China is still a country of which we know very little.

POLITICAL FACTS.

China consists of China, and tributary states, Manchooria, Mongolia, Corea, Loo Choo Islands.

Divisions.—Eighteen provinces.

Pe-chee-lee	Kiang-see	Hoo-pee
Shan-tung	Gan-hway	Quang-tung
Shan-see	Che-kiang	Quang-see
Shen-see	Kiang-see	Se-chewen
Kan-soo	Yun-nan	Kwei-chew
Ho-nan	Hoo-nan	Fo-kien

Agriculture.—Good; very much attended to.

Manufactures.—Very important. Silk, porcelain, nankeen, carving in wood and ivory, lacquered ware, Indian ink, paper.

Commerce.—Chiefly with England.

Exports.—Tea, raw and spun silk, porcelain, sugar, rhubarb, preserved fruits, and various kinds of toys.

Ports.—Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

Internal Communication.—Extremely good ; there are many navigable rivers and canals—one 700 miles long ; the roads are kept in good order.

Population.—300,000,000.

Religion.—Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taouism. Idolatry forms a portion of all.

Government.—Despotic ; but their emperor reigns as the father of his subjects.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of China.—Extent ?

What seas wash the shores of the Chinese Empire ?

Gulfs in those seas ?—Capes ?—Islands ?

Are there many mountains in China ?—Name them.

Many rivers ?—Length ?

Lakes ?—Soil ?—Climate ?

What animal and vegetable productions ?

Divisions ?—Agriculture ?—Manufactures ?

Is their commerce good ?

Who do they principally trade with ?

What do they export ?—Import ?

Name their chief ports.

Is the internal communication good ?

What is the length of their principal canal ?

What is their population ?—Religion ?—Government ?

In what manner are they governed ?

MANCHOORIA, or EASTERN TARTARY.

Lofty mountains, with dense forests. The inhabitants are nomadic tribes. It suffers the extreme of climate.

Capital.—Kirin-Oola. *Government.*—A viceroy.

COREA.

Well cultivated. The inhabitants attend chiefly to silkworm rearing. They have little intercourse with Europeans.

Capital.—Kingkitao. *Government*.—Native king.

MONGOLIA.

This region is composed of vast mountains, hills, plains, and deserts. The Desert of Cobi or Shamo extends for 1,400 miles.

There are three chief divisions: in the north are the Khalkas; the Mongols Proper; in the south-east, and Kalmucks; in the west, the Chinese provinces of Thian-shan-pe-loo and Thian-shan-nan-loo. They are a nomadic race, and rear large herds of horses, camels, and sheep; and travel by caravans.

Government.—Native princes, styled khans.

TIBET.

Tibet is on the greatest elevation of the great table-land of Asia; some of its valleys lie at the height of 14,000 feet, and its passes at 17,600 feet. The Hindookhoosh, or Western Himaleh, separates it from Afghanistan and Cashmere; the Mooj Tagh branches along on the north, and on the south the Caillas range divides it from the valley of Sutlej. Here are the sources of the Indus, Ganges, and Bur-rampooter, and the sacred lakes, Tengri, Noor, and Palte. Of the wild animals not much is known; their domestic ones are the yak or grunting ox, the Tibet goat with silken hair, and sheep with remarkably fine wool; the goats' hair is sent to Cashmere for shawls.

Religion.—Buddhism or Lamaism. The Dalai Lama is considered as an incarnation of Deity;

their priests are styled Lamas. Hundreds, some say thousands, of these Lamas reside together in convents.

At Lassa resides the Dalai Lama, in an immense temple; here also resides the governor, a Chinese viceroy.

EXERCISE.

Is Manchooria mountainous?

Describe it.

Also Corea, Mongolia, Tibet, with their religions and governments.

EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

JAPAN is situated between 28° and 42° north latitude, and between 127° and 142° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, about 1,100 miles; breadth, about 230 miles, widest extent; about 48, narrowest.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

The Empire of Japan consists of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; the principal are Nippon, Jesso, Sikokf, Kinsin, and Fatsisio.

Principal Towns.—Jeddo, in Nippon; Matsmai, in Jesso; Tosa, in Sikokf; Nangasaki, in Kinsin.

Agriculture.—Flourishing. Rice is the chief object of culture; a kind of bean, mulberry, cotton, varnish and camphor trees are also much attended to. There is a great scarcity of wood.

Manufactures.—Chiefly silk and cotton weaving, porcelain, lacquering, and working in metals.

Commerce.—Very little foreign trade, but considerable internal.

Imports.—Various, and paid for in bars of copper. The Japanese are not allowed to go to foreign parts on pain of death.

Ports.—Jeddo, Osaka, Matsmai, Nangasaki.

Population.—26,000,000.

Religion.—Buddhism.

Government.—Absolute. Their emperor is styled kouba.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of the Empire of Japan.

Extent?—Principal islands?—Towns?

Describe their agriculture and manufactures.

What are their imports?

Ports?—Population?—Religion?—Government?

AFRICA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

AFRICA is situated between $38^{\circ} 20'$ north and $35^{\circ} 50'$ south latitude; and between $18^{\circ} 30'$ west and $52^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 5,600 miles; breadth, 4,630 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

BOUNDARIES.

North, by the Mediterranean; west, by the Atlantic; east, by the Indian Ocean; and south, by the South Atlantic.

GULFS, BAYS, ETC.

Arabian Gulf or Red Sea, joined to the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Babelmandez; Formosa Bay, Mozambique Channel, Delagoa Bay, Algoa Bay,

Simon's Bay, St. Helena's Bay, Longo Bay, Gulf of Guinea, Bight of Benin, Bight of Biafra, Straits of Gibraltar, Gulf of Sidra, Gulf of Stera, Gulf of Tunis, Gulf of Cabes.

CAPES.

North—Bon, Serra ; west—Spartel, Non, Bojador, Blanco, Verd ; south—Palmas, Negro, Good Hope, Lagullas ; east—St. Francis, St. Lucia, Delgado Guardafui.

ISLANDS.

Socotra, Madagascar, Comoro Isles, Mauritius, Bourbon, St. Helena, Ascension, Fernando Po, St. Thomas, Cape Verd Isles, Canary Isles, Madeiras.

MOUNTAINS.

There are many extensive ranges in Africa, but they are more remarkable for their breadth than height ; their chains rise in terraces one above another ; few appear to reach the snow line. Africa in the north presents a vast plain, and in the south a tableland, at an elevation of 6,500 feet ; such appears to be the case, but little is really known of the interior.

The Atlas range comprises all the mountains between Cape Bojador and the Gulf of Sidra. These mountains run into different chains, or form groups of mountains ; some rise in fruitful plains, others are branched along sterile deserts, whose surface is covered with burning sand, sprinkled with patches of salt, and torn fragments of rock ; others appear to guard, with their terrace-like chains, the entrance to lovely valleys, green with refreshing verdure, watered with murmuring streams, and fertile in olives, oranges, and pomegranates, whilst the most lovely flowers creep forth from every fissure. The mountain heights, except the very highest summits, are covered with

dense and gloomy forests, inhabited by leopards and various ferocious animals, and a serpent peculiar to this region of Africa. The forest trees most common on the Atlas are the wild olive, cedar, white poplar, oak, cork, and juniper. It is styled the *Great Atlas* in Morocco, and the *Little Atlas* eastward.

Between Mount Atlas on the north, and the Kong Mountains and the Mountains of the Moon, lies Sahara or the Great Desert, and the fertile regions of Soudan.

The country between the Nile and the Red Sea is covered with mountains, which decline gently from Abyssina towards Egypt.

DESERTS.

They are in extent far beyond any others in the known world. The largest is the Sahara or Zahara; it is more than 2,700 miles in length, and 760 in breadth, and extends from Soudan to Mount Atlas, and from the Atlantic to Arabia. West of the valley of the Nile the soil chiefly consists of fine gravel and sand, sometimes mixed with marine shells and fragments of salt. This sand is frequently violently agitated by winds called a sand-storm; the sand is raised in massive, gigantic pillars, and carried into the air in such dense clouds as to intercept even the rays of the burning sun. These pillars glide majestically over the face of the desert, carrying death and destruction to all in its passage; sometimes whole caravans are buried beneath them. In 1805, an akkabah or caravan, consisting of a company of 2,000 persons and 1,800 camels, was entirely destroyed.

The *simoom*, a hot and suffocating wind, rolls in fearful stillness over the desert.

Mirage.—This is a very singular optical illusion, to which the Arabs give the title of the "Lake of the

Gazelles." There appears to the eye of the weary and thirsty traveller, in the distance, a lake of pure and refreshing water ; those who have advanced close to it appear to those behind to be passing through the waters, and even their shadows are reflected in its deceitful bosom. From the constant motion of these sands, they have obtained from the Arabs the title of the *Wandering Sea*.

A few wells or springs are found, but in many places it is several days' journey between them. The fertile spots are called *oases*, which are small pastures around these springs. Here are sometimes found small Arab villages, and date trees ; to these springs the weary traveller is conducted by the sheik in command of the caravan.

The eastern portion of Sahara is called the Libyan Desert ; the west, Sakel ; the Tibboos and Negro tribe people the east ; the Moors the west ; and the Tawricks the centre. They are all nomadic, or at least the greater part. There are a few small towns in the routes of the caravans ; the chief routes are from Tunis and Tripoli, through Fezzan to Bourou ; from Fez to Timbuctoo ; and from Fezzan to Wara, in Dar Saley.

RIVERS.

. The Nile rises in Abyssinia, and flows for more than 3,000 miles. The inundation of this river generally commences in the middle of June, and subsides in October. The earth, slime, &c., which it leaves on the land, is in a great measure the cause of the fertility and agricultural prosperity of Egypt. The Nile forms many cataracts ; its chief tributaries are Bahr-el-Abiad, Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River, and Taczaze. It enters the Mediterranean by two mouths, Rosetta and Damietta ; the space between them is styled the Delta.

The Niger, on the western coast, with its tributaries ; Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Zaire or Congo, Angola, and Benguela rivers.

Southern rivers—Orange or Gareep River ; tributaries, Great Fish River, Ky Gareep and Nu Gareep rivers.

Eastern coast—Mafumo, Sofala, Zambezi, Yeou, and Shary rivers.

LAKES.

Tchad ; the side of this large lake has not been explored, and it is not known what rivers flow into it, except the Yeou and Shary. On the eastern coast, about 10° south of the equator, is the Lake Moravi. This lake is still unexplored ; but the Arabs speak of three great rivers which flow from it. There is another unexplored lake to the west of the Tchad, near Timbuctoo, called by the natives Deboo.

CLIMATE.

Having more than three-quarters in the torrid zone, it is the hottest and driest of all the great divisions of the known world. It has only two seasons, the dry and rainy. In the Sahara no rain falls in the greater part, and in Nubia and Egypt very little ; the north and south are the healthy parts. In the Sahara are the simoom and hurricanes ; in Guinea blows the *harmattan*, a hot, burning wind, blowing from the east, which follows the wet season in the west. This wind has the appearance of a thick bluish-coloured haze, and blows about four feet from the ground ; the instant it is perceived, travellers throw themselves on the ground, and the camels bury their faces in the sand. Tornadoes, off Senegambia and Guinea. In Egypt and the Barbary States the plague at times fearfully rages.

Soil.—It is very productive where well watered, but a great part even of the explored lands are quite barren. The steppes in the south are called karroos.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The date tree appears to be almost the only wild fruit, and that chiefly in the oases of the desert; the coffee tree grows wild in Abyssinia. In the region of the Nile grows the *cassia*, the leaves of which are called *senna*.

Dendrology.—There are extensive forests on the mountain ranges in Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, and Soudan. Date trees, and various other of the palm tribe; cork and other oaks; acacia, from which is taken gum arabic; cassia, baobab, coffee tree, &c.

Zoology.—More numerous than in any other division of the earth. Lion, panther, leopard, elephant, two-horned rhinoceros, zebra, quagga, hippopotamus, giraffe, antelope, chimpanzee, buffalo, jackal, civet cat, ichneumon. On the plains of the valley of the Nile is seen the graceful gazelle, which swiftly bounds away amid the shrubs and low rocks on the approach of the Arabs.

Ornithology.—Ostrich, flamingo, ibis, parrot, Guinea fowl; on the plains of the Red Sea numerous quails or desert partridges are met with. There have been discovered upwards of 500 species of birds peculiar to Africa. The ostrich is so fleet in flight—using its wings as sails to press onwards, whilst its pace is a kind of ambling trot—that the swiftest horse cannot overtake it; many of them are seven and eight feet high.

Reptiles and Insects.—The crocodile of the Nile ranks first in the reptile world; it has frequently been found to have grown to thirty feet long. Serpents

of various kinds; the boa constrictor will crush the largest animal by entwining its folds around it, and they are frequently seen from fifty to sixty feet long. Cameleons, locusts, termites, ants of an immense size, scolopendras, &c.

Mineralogy.—Very little at present explored, but it is considered the mountain districts are very rich in minerals of all sorts. The gold which is obtained is from washing the sand brought from the mountain torrents and the upper parts of the rivers; salt is found in great quantities on both sides of the Atlas; and pearl fisheries are carried on.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Agriculture.—Chiefly rice, maize, and yams.

Population.—Uncertain; perhaps about 70,000,000. The south and central regions are inhabited by the Negro tribes; the Caucasian race in the north, in which are included the Arabs, Moors, Bergers, and Copts; the Caffers and Hottentots, in the south, are a mixed race of the Negro and Malay.

Religion.—Fetishism, Mahometanism, Christianity. The Fetish, or god of the Negro, is a stone, an animal, a flower—in fact, anything they fancy to worship.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Africa.

Length?—Breadth?

Boundaries?—Seas?—Gulfs?

Capes?—Islands?

Give the mountain ranges.

For what are they remarkable?

Give the height of some of the points.

Describe the character of the scenery.

Are there many deserts?—Describe them.

Which is the largest, and what is its size?

What winds are they liable to?

Name and describe them.

What is the mirage?

What is the eastern portion of Zahara called?—What the western?

What race of people inhabit the east, west, and centre?

What are the chief routes of the caravans?

Describe the oases, and where met with.

What is the cause of the Egyptians' prosperity in agriculture?

What are its chief tributaries?

Name the other rivers, and their tributaries.

Are there many lakes?—Name and describe them.

What climate has Africa?

Describe the botany of Africa.

Zoology?—Ornithology?—Reptiles?—Insects?

Many forests?—What are the chief trees in them?

What do they chiefly cultivate?

What minerals have been discovered?

Where are the pearl fisheries?

What is the population?—Religion?—Government?

EGYPT AND NUBIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

EGYPT and NUBIA are situated about 10° and 32° north latitude, and between $23^{\circ} 20'$ and $39^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude.

Extent.—Length, about 1,500 miles; breadth, 700 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The seas which water the shores of Egypt are the Mediterranean, the Arabian Gulf or Red Sea.

Upper Egypt consists of a long narrow valley, through which flow the waters of the Nile. At Cairo the mountains fall back on either side, and Lower

Egypt appears one continued plain, over the most part of which flow the waters of the Nile during their annual inundation.

Egypt is a most interesting country, from the remains of those mounts of human industry, the pyramids, and the associations of ideas which they naturally bring to the mind: from the mountains which form the natural boundaries of the Egyptian valley were taken the stone for those stupendous monuments, which still make that country a land of wonder and admiration. Amongst the numerous remains of art, the pyramids should perhaps rank first. The pyramids of Ghizeh can be seen from the distance of forty miles. The pyramid of Cheops is erected on a bed of rocks 160 feet above the bosom of the desert. Travellers do not agree with regard to its height; but what appears to be the most accurate account is, that it consists of a square of 764 feet; its perpendicular height is 599 feet; it is ascended on the outside by an uninterrupted flight of steps, from two and a half to four feet high, diminishing in height as they approach the top, which is thirty-two feet square. The pyramid of Cephrenes is stated to have a base of 677 feet, and rises to the height of 462 feet. About 300 paces from the second pyramid stands the celebrated sphinx—a statue of a head cut out of the solid rock; this head is joined to the body of a quadruped. The pyramids of Saccara, in Upper Egypt, are formed of brick, and cover a space of eleven miles.

Oases.—There are several in Egypt; one a hundred miles in extent, where dwellers and wanderers pitch their tents for a season.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Bahari or Lower Egypt, Vostani or Middle Egypt, and Said or Upper Egypt.

Agriculture.—In the valley of the Nile, and part of the Delta, are the only places where it is attempted.

Manufactures.—Much improved of late; cotton and cordage are the chief.

Commerce.—Considerable; both by caravans and sea.

Ports.—Alexandria, Damietta, Suez. There is a considerable trade carried on in the barter for slaves.

Population.—2,600,000.

The Copts are the original inhabitants; the Arabs are chiefly nomadic, and are called Bedouens; the Europeans are styled Franks.

Religion.—Mahometan and Christian.

Government.—Despotic; title, pacha.

LANGUAGE.—Arabic.

NUBIA.

Nubia includes Sennaar and Kordofan; it is tributary to the pacha of Egypt, and governed by various chiefs.

Seas, &c.—Part of the Arabian Sea washes the eastern shores of Nubia, and the Straits of Babel-mandez.

The country gradually rises towards the mountains of Abyssinia, and is one continued scene of small and large valleys, except in the neighbourhood of the deserts. Several mountain ridges of considerable height stretch themselves across the country, the highest on the eastern part, near the Arabian Gulf. The greater part is desert, which is traversed by the wandering Bedoueen Arabs. As in Egypt, there are numerous ruins of temples, columns, and pyramids, covered with hieroglyphics.

Agriculture.—Dourra, a kind of wheat, is what they chiefly cultivate in the valley of the Nile.

Commerce.—Slaves, dates, and senna.

Religion.—Mahometan.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Egypt and Nubia.

Extent of Egypt and Nubia?

Seas and gulfs?

Describe Upper Egypt.

For what is it interesting?

Describe some of the pyramids and oases.

Divisions? — Agriculture? — Manufactures? — Commerce? — Population?

Who inhabit the different parts?

What is their language and religion?

How is Nubia situated?

What countries does it include?

Seas, straits, &c.?

Describe Nubia.

What is cultivated?

What is the commerce and religion?

ABYSSINIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ABYSSINIA lies about 8° and 16° north latitude, and between 34° and 46° east longitude.

Abyssinia is situated on the eastern side of northern Africa. Some geographers compute the extent of this country to cover 344,350 square miles, but this cannot be depended upon, so little is known of its exterior.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The seas which water the shores of Abyssinia are the Sea of Babelmandez and the Red Sea.

Mountains.—Abyssinia may be styled the country of mountains : Taranta, a lofty range, runs parallel to the Red Sea for 300 miles ; Samen range, between Tigre and Amhara, rises to a still loftier height, and, like most of the mountains in Abyssinia, shoots up into sharp peaks. The range of Goam is a very lofty chain, running through the centre of the country, supposed to be a continuation of the Mountains of the Moon.

Rivers.—The principal river of Abyssinia is the Bahr-el-Azrek, which rises in Gojam, and, after winding in various deviations through the country, unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad, the principal branch of the Nile ; the Tacazze, with its tributaries, Aregua, Angrul, and the Mareb ; the Mai-Lumi, a beautiful stream, which falls into the Tacazze, has a fall of 160 feet. Most of these rivers, by Bruce's account, have numerous fine cataracts.

Climate, Soil, &c.—It is much more fertile than either Egypt or Nubia.

PRODUCTIONS.

The plants and flowers of this country are most numerous and beautiful, but the discoveries in botany are of course in their infancy.

Zoology.—The zoology of this country is highly interesting. Elephants and rhinoceroses are numerous in the low grounds, and their teeth afford a considerable article for commerce ; there is in Abyssinia a rhinoceros with two horns, its skin has no folds, and is used for shields, &c. The buffalo here is one of the most ferocious of animals ; it is much larger than in other countries, and may be seen basking under the loftiest trees, or roaming by the sides of the largest and clearest rivers, or amid the deep and sultry valleys. Crocodiles and hippopotamuses are very

numerous in all the rivers; and in the deep parts of the Tacazze is found an amphibious animal of a gigantic size, called the *gomari*.

Ornithology.—The birds of Abyssinia are both numerous and beautiful.

Various insects; perhaps the most numerous are the bees, and honey forms one of the chief articles of food to the natives. Serpents are not numerous in this part of Africa.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Agriculture.—Wheat and Indian corn are raised in considerable quantities. There are two kinds of plants from which the natives make bread—the *teff*, an herbaceous plant, growing on every soil, and its fruit affording an excellent kind of bread; and the *tocusso*, which is only grown on the low grounds.

Commerce.—Not very extensive.

Exports.—Ivory, gold, slaves, and a few fruits.

Imports.—Raw silk, cotton, leather, metals, &c.

Population.—About 6,000,000.

Government.—King; styled negus.

Religion.—Chiefly Christian, but accompanied with many Jewish and even Pagan ceremonies; in many places they eat raw flesh and drink warm blood.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Abyssinia.

Of what supposed extent is the country of Abyssinia?

What seas wash its shores?

Name and describe the mountains and rivers.

Climate?—Soil?—Botany?—Zoology?—Ornithology?

Commerce?—Exports?—Imports?

Population?—Government?

What is their king styled?

What is their religion?

What practices are they addicted to?

BARBARY STATES.

Extent.—From east to west about 2,600 miles; from north to south, widest part about 566 miles, narrowest, 140 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The seas which water the shores are the Mediterranean on the north, and the Atlantic on the west. In those seas are the Gulf of Siebra, Gulf of Stora, Straits of Gibraltar.

Capes.—Razatina, Mesurata, Bon, Spartel, Blanco.

Mountains.—Atlas range; Mount Jurjura, in Algiers, is the most elevated chain, and its summit is usually covered with snow the greater part of the year. A great part of Barbary is desert, Morocco is the most fertile.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, including Barca and Fezzan.

Principal Towns.—Morocco—Morocco, Fez, Mekinez, Salee, Tangier, Rabatt, Mogadore, Tafilet.

Algiers—Algiers, Oran, Constantina, Bona, Tremezen.

Tunis—Tunis, Kairwan.

Tripoli—Tripoli, Bengazi, Barca, Mourzouk, capital, Fezzan; here assemble caravans for Cairo, Tunis, Tripoli, and Timbuctoo.

Agriculture.—Not much attended to. Wheat, dourra, rice, and dates, are chiefly cultivated.

Manufactures.—Leather, carpets, arms of different kinds. Coral fishing employs a great number of persons.

Commerce.—Very good.

Exports.—Wool, leather, hides, ivory, and ostrich feathers; dates and wheat to Spain.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen articles, spices and hardware.

Ports.—Alexandria, Damietta, Suez.

Population.—13,000,000.

Government.—Absolute governors. Morocco, a sultan; Tunis, a bey; Tripoli, a pacha. Algiers was formerly governed by a dey, but now by a French officer called a regent.

Religion.—Mahometan.

EXERCISE.

Extent of the Barbary States—from east to west, from north to south?

What seas wash its shores?

What gulfs, straits, &c., in those seas?

Name the capes off its shores.

What mountain ranges cross Barbary?

Describe the general appearance of the country.

In what state is their agriculture?

What is chiefly cultivated?

What manufactures have they?

What fisheries?

Name the divisions and principal towns.

Commerce?—Exports?—Imports?—Ports?

Population?—Government?—Governors?—Religion?

SENEGAMBIA AND GUINEA.

SENEGAMBIA is generally flat and sandy, except towards the north-west, where rise some mountains.

Along the coasts of GUINEA are several tracts of a sandy and sterile nature; the Atlantic washes its shores. In many parts there are magnificent forests of lofty trees, including the palm, cocoa, tamarind,

banana, fig, date, orange, lemon, and lime. The animals and insects are almost the same as in the other parts of Africa. It is divided into many Negro states.

Upper Guinea.

Ashantee
Dahomey
Benin
Biafra

Capitals.

Comassie
Abomey
Benin
Biafra

Lower Guinea.

Loango
Congo
Angola
Benguela

Loango
Congo
Loanda
Benguela

The coast of Upper Guinea is also called the Sierra Leone Coast, Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast.

The English possessions are the colony of Sierra Leone, capital, Freetown; Cape Coast Castle, &c. The French possess the islands of Fort St. Louis, Goree, &c. The Portuguese, various settlements on the coast of Lower Guinea.

Some citizens of the United States established Liberia, with its capital, Mourovia, for freed Negroes to go to after they had obtained their liberty.

Agriculture.—The yam, banana, various palms, dourra, maize, and beans are chiefly cultivated.

Exports.—Slaves, gold, ivory, gums, dates, &c.

Imports.—Cotton goods, arms, and gunpowder. Senegambia affords the gums from its forests of acacia trees.

Government.—Despotic.

Religion.—Fetichism; human sacrifices.

SOUDAN, OR NIGRITIA,

Consists of numerous states, from the sources of the Senegal, in the Kong Mountains, to Darfur. It is woody in some parts, sandy in others; fertile chiefly in the south and west.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Bambarra	Jenneh
Timbuctoo	Timbuctoo
Borgoo	Boosa-Kiama
Howsa, or Empire of Fellatahs }	{ Sackatoo, Zariya,
Bornou	{ Kanoo, Rabba
Kanem	Angornou
Mandari	Kouka
Begharmi	Mao
Dar Saley	Mesna
Darfur	Warra
	Cobbe

Agriculture.—Rude.

Manufactures.—Some attempted, such as weaving, tanning, &c.

Commerce.—By caravans.

Exports.—Slaves, gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, and cocoa-nuts.

Imports.—European goods, arms, salt, &c.

Government.—Despotic in most of the states.

Religion.—Mahometanism; Fetishism in some parts.

Nigritia, or Negroland, is a name given by Europeans to an extent of country in the central part of Africa, the limits and physical features of which are almost unknown, but it is generally supposed that amid its mountain regions are the sources of many of its majestic rivers. There is so small a supply of salt, that gold dust is liberally exchanged for this valuable mineral.

CAPE COLONY, OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Extent.—This colony occupies the southern part of Africa, and extends northward about 400 miles, and from east to west about 700 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Bays, &c.—The seas which wash the southern shores of Africa are the Southern and Atlantic Oceans, in which are the Bays of St. Helena and Saldanda, Table Bay, False Bay, Fish Bay, Mossel Bay, St. Sebastian's Bay, Plettenberg's Bay, and Algoa Bay.

Capes.—Paternoster Point, Good Hope, Lagullas, St. Francis, and Rocky Point.

Mountains.—There are three successive ranges of mountains; the first range is called Lange Kloof, and lies from the coast at the distance of from twenty to sixty miles; Zwarte Berg or Black Mountain is higher and more broken than the first range; and from 80 to 120 miles rise the elevated ranges of the Nieweldts Gebirge or Snowy Mountains; they have not been accurately measured, but are supposed to rise more than 10,000 feet in many of their points.

The plain next the sea is deep in fertile soil, watered by unnumbered rivulets, and clothed with grass and every variety of beautiful shrubs, trees, and flowers. The plains between the Lange Kloof and Zwarte Berg have a considerable portion of well watered and wooded land, interspersed with large tracts of the arid desert, called karroos. The plain between the Zwarte Berg and Nieweldts Gebirge is called

the Great Karroo, and extends for more than 300 miles in length, and 140 in breadth; this plain is entirely destitute of a single tree.

The Karroos.—These plains of Africa are dreary and unbroken, unless by straggling hills, which rise like volcanic cones amid the dull, dark clay around them; but startling changes take place in this region. After even some transient thunder-storms, the earth loosens, the bulbs swell, throwing forth their green leaves and buds, and in an inconceivably short space of time the most beautiful flowers and herbage bloom around; the melilotos creeps along the surface of the plain, the ice plants glisten like diamonds in the rising sun, and the broad leaves of the hemanthus seem to stretch over the moist ground, to shield it from evaporation.

Rivers.—The rivers belonging to the colony are the Berg or Mountain River, the Olifant or Elephant's River, the Breede, which flows into St. Sebastian's Bay, called at the mouth Port Beaufort; the Gauritz, from the Black Mountains; the Kitzikamma, the Zwartkops, flowing into Angola Bay; the Great Fish River rises in the Snowy Mountains, receives an immense number of tributaries, and flows into the Southern Ocean, above Point Francis; the Gareep or Orange River receives many tributaries, which during the dry weather become lost amid the sands, and empties itself into the Atlantic, about latitude 28° 30'.

Lakes.—Many, but unnamed and unexplored.

Climate.—The seasons in the colony are divided into two, called the dry monsoon, which is summer, and the wet monsoon, which is winter. The climate is considered the most healthy and agreeable in the world.

Soil.—The district occupied by the colony is in

most parts fertile, but there are many barren and mountainous.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—On the hills and broken plains blossom the greatest variety of Flora's beauties yet discovered. Jessamines, heaths, and geraniums may be termed everlasting in their variety, and the most varied species of the brilliant aloe is here met with. It would take a volume to describe the numerous shrubs, plants, and flowers which abound in the colony.

Dendrology.—Palm tree, oak, baobab or calabash tree, and various others of the southern climes.

Zoology.—There are two kinds of lions met with in the neighbourhood of the colony; zebras and elephants have become rare, ascending into the interior as the colony has increased; but of the antelope kind there is a great variety.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Cape Town or Table Bay is an important place for vessels to and from India; they remain there sometimes for ten days or a fortnight, to take in provisions, leave or receive passengers, &c. The estimate of its inhabitants may be 20,000. Constantia, George Town, Graham's Town; and beyond the limits of Cape Colony is Port Natal.

LAND OF THE HOTTENTOTS.

The north of Cape Colony consists chiefly of high dry steppes, intersected by mountain ranges. The Bosjesmans, or Bushmen, are a tribe of the Hottentots, but far below them in civilization. There is a missionary town, called Klaarwater, containing upwards of 1,300 inhabitants.

CAFFERLAND

Lies to the north-east of Cape Colony, and by some geographers extends beyond Mozambique, including the Natal Coast. The country consists of vast forests, spreading up the slopes of mountain districts, and sandy plains of large extent, but in some parts there is excellent pasturage. The Caffers are extremely brave and warlike, and are often at war with the colonists; they are more civilized than the Hottentots. Some of their tribes make attempts at agriculture. The coast is marshy and unhealthy, though fertile. They construct their dwellings together, giving it the appearance of a town, but they have wandering habits, and often remove their place of abode.

Lattakoo contains about 6,000 inhabitants, and Kurrreechanee about 15,600 inhabitants.

Religion.—Fetishism.

THE EAST COAST

Is generally flat, though there are long sandy plains interspersed with low broken rocks; in other parts it is marshy. There are some English settlements on the English coast, between Delagoa Bay and Cape Delgado. The country belongs to the Portuguese.

Divisions.—Natal Coast, Sofala, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Ajan, and Monomotapa, one of the Negro states, considered the most powerful.

Towns.—Portuguese: Mogadoxo, Melina, deserted, Mombas, Mozambique, residence of the Portuguese governor, Sena, Sofala; Zimbao, capital of Monomotapa. Of the large extent of country between Soudan and Cape Colony very little is known.

Commerce.—Unimportant. A little with Arabia.

Exports.—Gold, ivory, ambergris, frankincense, &c.

Imports.—Knives, tools, &c.

Religion.—Fetishism in the south ; Christianity in the settlements of the Portuguese ; Mahometanism among the Arabs and Negroes in the north.

EXERCISE.

What is the extent of Cape Town ?

Describe Table Bay, or Cape Town, with its towns, &c.

Describe the Hottentot country, towns, &c.

Describe Caferland, inhabitants, dwellings, and names of towns.

Describe the East Coast, with the different settlements, towns, &c.

Commerce ?—With whom ?

Exports ?—Imports ?—Religion ?

AMERICA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

NORTH AMERICA lies between 74° and $8^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and between $52^{\circ} 30'$ and 168° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 4,600 miles ; breadth, 3,200 miles.

SOUTH AMERICA lies between $12^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude, and 57° south latitude, and between 35° and 84° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 4,670 miles ; breadth, 3,170 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

BOUNDARIES.

The shores of America are washed on the north by the waters of the Arctic Ocean ; on the east, by the Atlantic ; on the south, by the Antarctic ; and on the west, by the Pacific.

SEAS, BAYS, GULFS, STRAITS, ETC.

Baffin's Bay, formed by the Atlantic, in which are Davis's Strait, Cumberland Strait, Frobisher's Strait, Hudson's Strait, leading into Hudson's Bay—in which are James's Bay, Mosquito Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Rose's Welcome, Frozen Strait, Fox's Channel, Lyon Inlet, Barrow's Straits, leading from the north of Baffin's Bay ; Regent's Inlet, Boothnia Gulf.

In the Arctic Ocean are Great Bay, Dolphin Strait, Franklin Bay, Liverpool Bay, Kotzebue Straits, Behring's Straits, leading into the Sea of Behring—in which are Bristol Bay, Cook's Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Georgia Gulf, Port St. Francisco, St. Francisco Bay, Gulf of California, Bay of Magdalena, Tehuantepec Bay, Gulf of Fonseca or Amapala, Gulf of Papagayo, Gulf of Nicoya, Gulf of Dulce.

On the eastern shores of North America are Ungava Bay, Sandwich Bay, Rocky Bay, Temple Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gaspé Bay, Bay of Chaleurs, Miramichi Bay, Bay of Fundy, Placentia Bay, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Raleigh's Bay, Onslow's Bay, Long Bay, Gulf of Florida.

In the Gulf of Mexico are Chatham Bay, Gallivan's Bay, Carlos Bay, Tampa Bay, Appalachie Bay, St. Andrew's Bay, Chactawhatchie Bay, Pensacola Bay, Barataria Bay, Tomballier Bay, Vermillion Bay, Sabine Bay, Galveston Bay.

On the western shores of South America are Gulf of Panama, Bay of Choco, Saldinas Bay, Gulf of

Guayaquil, Sechura Bay, Bay of Maxillones, Bay de Senora, Port Hay, Port of Coquimbo, Port of Valparaiso, Port of Conception, Port of Valdivia, Gulf of Ancud, Gulf of Penas, Straits of Magellan.

On the eastern shores of South America are Straits of Le Maire, Strait of Magellan, Port Desire, Gulf of St. George, Port St. Antonio, Sanborombon. Bay, Bay de Todos or Santos, Camu Bay, Gurupy Bay, Princon Bay.

In the Caribbean Sea are Gulf of Maracaybo, Honda Bay, Gulf of Darien, Porto Bello.

CAVES AND POINTS.

In North America are Barrow, the most northerly, 72° north ; Farewell, Chudleigh, Charles, Race, Florida, Cod, Breton, Sable or Tancha.

PENINSULAS.

The principal ones are Melville Peninsula, to the north of Hudson's Bay ; Labrador and Nova Scotia, in Canada ; East Florida, in the United States ; Yucatan and California, in Mexico.

ISLANDS.

In the Arctic are Greenland, Iceland, and the group called Georgia, including Bathurst, Cornwallis, Sabine, and Melville ; in the latter are Lindon's Gulf and Skeen Bay.

In Baffin's Bay are the Islands of Disco, Waygat, and the group called Baffin's Isles.

In Hudson's Strait and Bay are Resolution and Charles's Isles, Savage Isles, divided into several groups ; Mill Islands, Salisbury and Nottingham Isles, Southampton and Mansfield Islands, and several small isles not inhabited.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Newfoundland,

Cape Breton; St. John's or Prince Edward's Isle, Anticosti.

In the Atlantic are the Bermudas or Sommers' Isles, Long Island.

The islands lying between the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea are the Bahama or Lucaya Isles, the Caribbees, sometimes called the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

The Bahamas include Bahama, Lucaya, New Providence, and Guanahani, sometimes called San Salvador, or Cat's Island; this was the first land belonging to the New World which was discovered.

The islands of the Greater Antilles are Cuba, Hayti or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

The Lesser Antilles are composed of the Leeward Isles, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, and Dominica; the Virgin Isles, the chief of which are Tortola, St. Thomas's, Anegada, Santa Cruz or St. Croix, and St. Eustatia; the Windward Islands, including Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, Barbadoes, Grenada, and Tobago; Trinidad, Margaritta, and Curacoa, near the South American coast; these form the Bahamas, and are called the West India Islands.

In the Antarctic Ocean, near the Straits of Magellan, are the Falkland or Malouine Isles, Terra del Fuego, Staten Island, and the group of New Shetland; here is the lowest volcanic mountain known, rising only eighty feet; more to the east are the South Georgia Isles, Graham's Land, and Trinity Land.

In the North Pacific Ocean are Fox's Islands; there are sixteen, but the chief are Oonalashka, Unamak, and Atcha. Aleutian Isles, the chief are Behring, Attun, and Copper Isles; Clerk's Isles and Gore's Isles, in Behring's Straits; the Negro Isles, chief, Kanaga and Tananga; the Andrean Isles,

chief, Amtatka and Kiska ; George the Third's Archipelago, containing the Isle of Sitka, New Archangel Isle, Baranov Isle, Prince of Wales's Isle, Queen Charlotte's Isle, Vancouver's Isle, Gaudaloupe Isle, Cerros Isles, Sea Otter Isle, the Revillagigedo Isles, Quibo Isle, and Galapagos Isles.

In the South Pacific Ocean are the Isle of Juan de Fernandez, Chiloe Isle.

Greenland and Iceland are the only islands in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans which are inhabited.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

A plateau of a general elevation of 10,000 feet, and crowned with chains and peaks of detached mountains, covers the whole country of South America. The Andes or Cordilleras stretch from Cape Horn, in the Archipelago of Terra del Fuego, and pass through Cape Froward, in the Strait of Magellan, to the Isthmus of Panama, the extreme northern point of South America, from $55^{\circ} 54'$ south latitude to $9^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude ; they run parallel to the western coast, and are remarkable for length, not breadth. They form the coast line in Chili and Patagonia ; but in a few parts in Chili they stretch inland, from 60 to 200 miles from the shores. Many peaks of the Andes rise above the limits of perpetual snow, between the fortieth and thirty-first parallels. The Nevado rises in latitude $33^{\circ} 39'$, in height exceeding 24,000 feet. The Peruvian Andes commence about the twenty-fourth degree of south latitude. Many of the mountains of the Andes are volcanic ; Cotopaxi, which is considered the most active, is computed to rise 18,875 feet. In the western ranges are Chimborazo, elevating its gigantic form to 21,524 feet ; Nevada de Sorata, 25,250 feet ; Nevada d'Illimani, first peak rises 24,550 feet ; second peak, 24,250

feet. The group of Santa Martha rises on an extensive plain between the Lake of Maracabo and the Delta of the Magdalena, to the height of 20,000 feet.

PASSES.

Numerous. In the Bolivia Andes are several, reaching from 14,000 to 50,000 feet. Those in the Peruvian Andes do not reach the snow line, though lofty.

RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

America possesses the largest rivers in the world, both from the amazing depth and breadth of their beds, and the length of their courses. The Maranon or Amazon flows for more than 4,800 miles. The mountains which stretch far into the interior of South America, eastward, are covered with stately and interminable forests; amid these majestic woodlands rise the sources of those rivers which form, by their tributary powers, the mighty Amazon. It rises about seventy miles from the Pacific, towards the northern point of the Andes, and flows eastward. It joins the North Atlantic by two mouths, forming two large islands, Joannes and Caviana; its basin alone covers above 2,500,300 square miles. The chief tributaries on its left bank are the Coqueta or Yapura, Negro, and Vaccarapy; on its right bank, Ucaya, Coary, Purus, Madeira, Topajos or Topayos, Xingu, and Tocantin, with their numberless tributaries.

The Rio Negro or Black River, which joins the Amazon, is a stream of prodigious magnitude; it rises in the Serra de Tukyny, one of the branches of the Andes, and joins the Amazon by two mouths.

The Madeira rises amid the eastern chain of the Andes, and enters the Amazon by several mouths, forming a delta.

The Amazon carries such an immense force of

water into the ocean, that it rolls back its waves to an extent of 300 miles, riding on its bosom pure and unadulterated for that distance. Its banks are covered with dense and impenetrable woods, in which lurk jaguars, bears, leopards, boars, and various other wild animals, together with a variety of serpents and snakes. This river has no slope to its sides, and its waters swarm with alligators and other amphibious animals.

The Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver, is called the second river of South America, formed by the Paraguay, Parana, Plicomayo, Uruguay, and their tributaries. It falls into the Atlantic below Monte Video; it flows for 2,600 miles.

The Orinoco is the third river of South America; its source is not known, but supposed to be in a small lake called Ipava, north of Brazil; it enters the Atlantic by several mouths opposite Trinidad.

The Tocantin or Great Brazilian River rises in the mountains of Santa Martha, and enters the Amazon after a course of 1,500 miles.

The Magdalena rises in the Andes, and, with its tributaries, flows into the Caribbean Sea near Barranquilla.

RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Saint Lawrence flows from the Lake Ontario, and joins the Atlantic opposite the Island of Anticosh, after a course of more than 2,000 miles.

The Delaware issues from the Katstill Mountains in two streams, and with its two chief tributaries, the Lehigh and Schuylkill, joins the Atlantic by an estuary called Delaware Bay, after a course of 640 miles.

The Susquehanna flows from the Lake Otsego, in the state of New York, and, with its numerous small

river, joins the Atlantic by the Chesapeake Bay, after a course of 550 miles.

The Mississippi issues from the Upper Red Lake, in Canada; its chief tributaries are the Missouri, the Ohio, the Arkansas, Red River, Illinois, and the Moingoma; it flows into the Gulf of Mexico, below New Orleans, after a course of 4,500 miles.

The Missouri rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows for more than 3,600 miles before it joins the Mississippi. This river has several most magnificent falls.

The Ohio rises amid the Alleghany Mountains, and flows for more than 1,000 miles before it joins the Mississippi.

The Illinois issues from the Leech Lake, and is joined by many rivers before its junction with the Mississippi; in this river are many rapids.

The Bravo-del-Norte rises in the Topian Mountains, between the United States and Mexico, and flows with its tributaries into the Gulf of Mexico.

LAKES.

In South America—Lake Maracabo, in Colombia, covers more than 4,600 square miles; it joins the Caribbean Sea by a strait three miles wide; its entrance is called the Gulf of Maracabo; its waters are fresh, unless when a strong north wind prevails. A vast number of rivers and smaller streams flow into his lake.

Lake Titicaca, in Peru, nearly the same size as Maracabo.

Lake Xerayes, between Brazil and the United Provinces of La Plata.

In North America are the Bear Lake, covering 8,400 square miles; Great Slave Lake, 10,000 square miles; Lake Athapescan, the same size; and Winni-

peg Lake, 9,600 square miles, north-west of Hudson's Bay.

Lake Superior, covering an extent of 30,000 square miles, has five large islands from 40 to 100 miles in size; more than forty rivers discharge their waters into it. The River Nipegon falls from a mountain more than 600 feet perpendicularly into its bosom.

Lake Huron, 25,000 square miles, is said to be unfathomable near its centre. The waters of Lake Superior flow into this lake.

Lake Michigan, 20,000 square miles, extends from Lake Huron, and numbers of small rivers flow into it. On the eastern side of Lake Huron is Georgian Bay.

Lake Erie covers 9,000 square miles. This lake has few islands, but those for many acres are surrounded with beautiful water-lilies.

Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by the Strait of Niagara, and presents the most stupendous cataract in the whole world. This lake covers an extent of 7,300 square miles, and is the last of this chain of lakes on the borders of Canada and the United States; their waters are discharged by the River St. Lawrence.

PLAINS.

The *llanos* are vast plains, which display, during the rainy season, a luxuriant verdure; but when the rain ceases, and the sun has had time to dry them, soon the scene changes to a gloomy desert, the earth bursts into yawning chasms, the grass crumbles into powder, and amid the dried mud are imbedded every appearance of vegetation, to remain concealed till spring again refreshes the ground with showers. These llanos extend for sixty or seventy leagues where there are no rivers; but when nurtured by streams or rivers flowing near them, they are luxuriant savannahs of rich grass.

The pampas of Buenos are of various regions, extending for more than 1,000 miles from the Atlantic towards Brazil. For 200 miles west of Buenos Ayres they are, during the rainy season, covered with lucern and thistles of the most brilliant green.

The pampas extending for between 400 or 500 miles still west, exhibit nought but immense thickets of long wavy grass, amid which are seen the most beautiful and vivid clusters of blooming flowers, where, roaming at pleasure, are innumerable herds of wild horses and cattle; then come, extending eastward, desolate tracts of swamps and bogs, ending in a vast region of ravines and plains of stone and sand; and again, stretching to almost the sides of the Andes, is one vast maze of thorny shrubs and stunted trees.

West of the Paraguay is a desert of sand, called *El Gran Chaco*, on which grow the most magnificent aloes, and various plants of the tribe, which, after the rainy season, present to the eye an ocean of blooming flowers.

These pampas extend, in all, over a region of 1,700,000 miles.

The llanos of Venezuela and Orinoco extend over a district of 160,000 square miles, from the north chain of the Andes to the Mountains of Guiana; these vast plains are almost entirely destitute of vegetation. Sometimes a solitary *umbû* raises its almost leafless form; and in other places may be seen groups of palm trees, or the *mauritia*, a species of palm peculiar to this region.

CLIMATE.

The temperature of America, generally speaking, is lower than in the same latitudes in the Old World, but of course in such an extent of country there must be every variety of climate. There is hardly any rain in some parts of the western range of mountains, par-

ticularly in Peru and California. There are fearful hurricanes along the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, the West India Islands, and in the pampas of the south.

Soil.—Extremely fertile in the basins of the Amazon and the Mississippi; both North and South America in the extreme lands are barren.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Every species of the cactus tribe, and beautiful flowers, the names of many are at present unknown. The pineapple is a native of South America, growing wild in the low woods and savannahs; the capsicum and yucca, and almost all the pepper tribe, are indigenous in Mexico and Central America. In the arid districts of Chili grows the night-flowering cereus; its perfume is peculiarly delicious amid the dry stillness of these regions. The cactus grows most luxuriantly amid the Rocky Mountains. Tobacco, guava, custard apple, and avocado pear are indigenous to this clime, and many hundreds of fruits and flowers of unknown species.

Dendrology.—The largest forests in the world. The Selva, the most extensive, lies in the centre of the American continent, by some termed the plain of the Amazon. It extends for 1,500 miles along the river Amazon, and varies in breadth from 400 to 800 miles. The sugar-cane grows wild in many districts in both North and South America. Pine, larch, palm, tree fern, mahogany, logwood. It is considered that the woods of South America contain more than one hundred different kinds of trees.

Zoology.—The grizzly bear ranges from the north as far as Mexico; it is often met with amid the Rocky Mountains and the savannahs of the west. The bison roams in herds of thousands, but is not seen so

far south during the last few years. The opossum, vampire bat, puma, and jaguar are peculiar to South America. On the pampas are innumerable herds of wild horses and cattle, which must have been taken over originally by the Spaniards; and Columbus speaks of the astonishment of the natives at beholding the horses, supposing the animal and rider to be one. Of the monkey tribe there are myriads, but they do not go farther north than the isthmus of Darien. The armadilloes and ant-eaters are very numerous; the former are met with in the plains, and the latter on the trees of the tropical forests. The llama, the only beast of burden possessed by the original Peruvians, lives in the valleys of Peru and Bolivian Andes. The alpaca is carefully reared for its wool, which is fine and long, more like silk than wool; of the same tribe are the vicugna and guanaco. There are several kinds of small deer, hares, &c.

Ornithology.—In South America the birds afford a greater number original to that country than any other. The condor of the Andes, of the vulture family, is the largest of its tribe, and builds its nest nearly 16,000 feet above the level of the sea; the blue and black vulture, with a smaller one called the guachero, like our common owl, shuns the light of day, coming to feed only during the night, but, unlike its tribe, it lives only on fruit. There are more than a hundred different species of the humming-bird, living on the sweets of the numerous flowers; macaws, parrots, and paroquets without number; and an immense variety of the cuckoo and woodpecker tribe, the former called the tomalius, and the latter the jaconar. A curious bird is found in the districts of the Cape of Good Hope, called the kamichi, which has a sharp kind of spur in its wings, with which it transfixes its enemy. The water fowl are innume-

nable; flocks of wild turkeys are very common, and the pigeons fly in such immense flocks that they darken the districts they pass over. By the sides of the rivers are thousands and thousands of flamingoes, scissor-beaks, fishing falcons, cormorants, herons, &c.

Mineralogy.—Gold, copper, &c., various precious stones.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions of South America—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Chili	Santiago
New Granada	Bogota
Peru	Lima
Venezuela	Caracas
Ecuador	Quito
Bolivia	Chuquisaca
United Provinces of Rio de la Plata }	Buenos Ayres
Paraguay	Assumption
Uruguay or Banda } Oriental }	Monte Video
Patagonia	—
Brazil	Rio Janeiro
Guiana	See Guiana

Manufactures.—Few, and those unimportant.

Exports.—Chiefly timber, furs, the produce of the seas and rivers, raw cotton, &c.

Imports.—Various manufactured goods from the Old World.

Population.—16,000,000.

Religion.—Chiefly Roman Catholic in all the States.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of North America, with length and breadth of country.

Give the same of South America.

What seas wash its shores ?

Give the gulfs, straits, bays, &c., in those seas.

Name the principal capes, peninsulas, and islands in the different oceans, seas, &c.

Name the mountain ranges extending through South America.

Describe them, and give the latitudes, &c., of some of them.

Give the height of the principal mountains.

Are there many passes ?

To what height do some of the principal attain ?

Are the South American rivers large ?

Name them, with their tributaries, &c.

Name the lakes of South America, their extent, &c.

Describe the pampas of Buenos Ayres ; also the llanos of Venezuela or the Orinoco.

What is the climate of South America ?—Soil, &c. ?

What are the productions of South America ?

Give some description of the botany.—Dendrology ?—Zoology ?—Ornithology ?—Geology ?—Mineralogy ?

How is South America divided ?

Name the countries and their capitals.

Manufactures ?—Commerce ?—Exports ?—Imports ?—Population ?—Religion ?

COLOMBIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

COLOMBIA is situated between $12^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude and 7° south latitude, and between 62° and 83° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,400 miles ; breadth, 1,200 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, Bays, &c.—The seas which wash the shores of Colombia are the Caribbean Sea and the

Pacific Ocean. The gulfs and bays in those seas are the Paria, Maracaybo, Darien, Panama, Buenaventura or Choco, Guayaquil.

Islands.—Margarita, Gallipagos.

Capes.—Nassau, Gallinas, Vela, Corrientes, Guasama, San Francisco, St. Lorenzo, St. Helena.

Isthmus.—Darien.

Mountains.—Range, Andes. Principal mountains, Antisana, 19,200 feet; Cotopaxi, 18,875 feet; Chimborazo, 21,430 feet; Pichincha, 16,000 feet; volcano of Toliman, nearly 19,000 feet; and several others above 8,000 feet.

Rivers.—Amazon or Marañon, Orinoco or Magdalena, Essequibo, with their tributaries.

Lakes.—Maracabo, Valencia, Parima.

Climate.—In the lower districts distressingly hot; but in the more elevated, pleasant and healthy.

Soil.—Fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The fruits and plants usual to tropical climes.

Dendrology.—Dense forests. On the coasts of Venezuela grows the cow tree, which yields a nutritious juice, not unlike fresh milk, which is collected in gourds in immense quantities. The oil of one of the laurel tribe found on these coasts dissolves the India-rubber which is used in rendering cloth waterproof; the laurel tribe in these regions grow to majestic forest trees.

Zoology.—Sloth, jaguar, tapir, puma, and monkeys of every kind; wild boars and deer are common, and numerous serpents; in Guayaquil is a species a yard long, whose bite is mortal. Of amphibious animals there are many—the alligator or cayman, boa-constrictor, bull-frog, &c.

Ichthyology.—In the Orinoco are found immense

numbers of tortoise or turtle; and in the rivers and lakes of Venezuela is the electric eel, which has the power of stunning its prey by its electric shock; they are from five to seven feet long.

Mineralogy.—Gold, silver, copper, and iron in great abundance.

POLITICAL FACTS.

The Colombian republics include New Granada, Equador or Ecuador, and Venezuela.

Granada has five departments—Isthmus, Magdalena, Cauca or Chao, Cundinamarca, Boyaca.

In Equador or Ecuador are Quito or Equador, Guayaquil, Assuay.

Venezuela has four departments—Zulia, Venezuela, Maturin or Cumana, Orinoco.

Agriculture.—Improving; the chief objects they cultivate are coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, plantain, yams, maize, &c. In the llanos of Venezuela are immense droves of cattle.

Manufactures.—A few in Equador.

Commerce.—Not to any great extent.

Exports.—Coffee, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, cinchona bark, hides, and various dye-woods.

Imports.—Various manufactured goods from the Old World.

Ports.—Panama, Porto Bello, Guayaquil, Carthagena, &c.

Internal Communication.—Chiefly by mules in the mountain districts.

Population.—In Granada, 1,800,000; Equador, 600,600; Venezuela, 800,900: about one-third are white people.

Religion.—Chiefly Catholic.

Government.—Each state is an independent republic, with a president, and a congress of two houses.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Colombia.

What seas wash its shores?

What gulfs, bays, &c., in those seas?

Name the capes, mountain ranges, principal chains, and points.

Which are the principal rivers?—Name their tributaries.

What are the chief productions in botany?—Dendrology?—Zoology?—Ichthyology?—Mineralogy?

How is Colombia divided?—Name the states belonging to each.

Is agriculture much attended to?

What do they chiefly cultivate?

Are there many manufactures?

Which are the most important?

Is the commerce extensive?

What are the exports?—Imports?

Name the principal ports.

Is the internal communication good?

What is the population?—Religion?—Government?

GUIANA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GUIANA is situated between 1° and $9^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and $51^{\circ} 40'$ and 61° west longitude.

Extent.—About 15,600 square miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The waters which wash the shores of Guiana are those of the Atlantic, in which is the Bay of Princon.

Mountains.—Roraima, 7,450 feet; with several other extensive ranges at present unexplored.

Rivers.—Essequibo, Surinam, Berbice, Marony, Conswene, Demerara, Sinamari, Cassipsura, Oyapok.

Climate.—Hot, and extremely unhealthy.

Soil.—Fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and other tropical plants and fruits.

Dendrology.—Extensive; but the interior little known.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—British Guiana—

Chief Towns.

Demerara
Essequibo
Berbice

Capitals.

Georgetown
Essequibo
New Amsterdam

Dutch Guiana or Surinam—

Paramaribo

Surinam

French Guiana—

Island of Cayenne
Sinnamary

Cayenne
Sinnamary

Commerce.—Extensive.

Exports.—Coffee, sugar, cotton, rum, Cayenne pepper, cocoa, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods.

Ports.—Paramaribo, New Amsterdam.

Population.—British, 100,000; Dutch, 80,000; French, 40,000.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Guiana?

What sea washes its shores?

What bay, &c.?

Name the mountains, rivers, climate, soil, productions.

How divided?

Name them, with their chief towns.

What is the commerce?—Exports?—Imports?—Ports?
—Population?

BRAZIL.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BRAZIL is situated between 5° north and 34° south latitude, and between 36° and $73^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 2,800 miles; breadth 2,680 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The waters of the Pacific wash its eastern shore, in which are Gurupy Bay, Turyassu Bay, Bay Cabello da Velha, Camu Bay, Bay de Todos os Santos, Bay do Espirito, Cananea Bay, Bay de Itapacoroya.

Capes.—Off Isle Joannes, Cape Maguari; St. Roque, St. Augustin, St. Thome, Frio, Sta. Maria.

Islands.—Joannes or Marajo, Fernando, Noronha, Trinidad, San Catherine.

Mountains.—Cordillera le Grande; Mountains of Santa Martha, 20,000 feet; Santa Seida; Mount Pyreneos, height unknown; Cordillera General, in which are Mounts Cocal, Cuterias, Sa Parecis, Sa Pary. The Brazilian range runs north and south, along the eastern coast: Mount Santo, 8,000 feet; Serra da Pianby, 10,000 feet; Itambe, 6,000 feet.

Rivers.—Amazon, Maranon or Ordiana, tributaries, Rio Negro, Madeira, Yapura, Tapajos or Toyapos; Xingu, Toncantins or Para, Araguaya, all these have innumerable tributaries. The Paranahyba, tributaries, Parana, Le Grande, these have numerous tributaries; De la Plata, tributaries, Uruguay, &c.; San Francisco, tributaries, Verde, Formozo, &c.

Climate.—Excessively warm, but healthy, and in the higher elevations sometimes cold.

Soil.—Fertile in the valleys.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The coffee tribe flower most luxuriantly in the Brazilian forests, and numbers of bignonias of various hues—rose, blue, and bright yellow—with hundreds of species yet unknown. The cassava is much cultivated, its root being used for bread by all ranks.

Dendrology.—The largest proportion of Brazil is covered with extensive forests. The vegetation is so dense, that even with the aid of fire they can scarcely be entered. Those trees which are known are chiefly the Brazil-wood, mahogany, logwood, cocoa-nut, rose-wood, the bombax ceiba, or silk cotton tree—these are met with in the Brazilian forests; more than eighty species of palm trees, some of them rising to 140 feet; but in some parts there are only deciduous trees of stunted growth.

Zoology.—The forests swarm with rapacious animals, venomous reptiles, and innumerable insects; the monkeys of Bengal are most numerous, and of more various species than are met with in any parts of America. Jaguars, or American tigers, are the most numerous beasts of prey; and of the graminivorous animals, black cattle, which are slaughtered by thousands for the sake of their hides.

Ornithology.—Of birds of prey the omra ranks first, being described as twice the size of the eagle; there are also various birds of game, and innumerable birds with brilliant plumage; the humming-bird is well known; likewise the aral, a small bird with a plumage of blue and scarlet, and the candidi, with blue and gold.

Reptiles.—There are four species of adder peculiar to South America, with small heads, and brilliantly varied colours; and two kinds of rattle-snakes, one having a hard horn at the end of its tail, sometimes

growing to the length of nine or ten feet. Numerous are the tribe of tree-serpents, called so from their hanging from the branches waiting for their prey; amongst which is the dreaded boa-constrictor.

Mineralogy.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, platina, &c. In precious stones it is very rich, and salt is abundant.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Eighteen provinces.

Para	Goyaz	Bahia
Rio Negro	Piauhi	Espirito Santo
Maranhã	Parahiba	Minas Geraes
Rio Grande	Pernambuco	Rio Janeiro
del Norte	Alagoas	Matto Grosso
Ceara	Sergipe	Fernando
San Paulo		

Principal Towns.

Rio Janeiro	Santarem	Natal
Victoria	Villa Bella	Ciara
Porto Seguro	Villa Rica	Maranhao
St. Salvador or	Santos	Para or Belem
Bahia	Alagoas	Rio Negro
Cachoeira	Pernambuco	Cuyaba
Sergipe del Rey	Parahyba	San Paulo

Agriculture.—Very little of the country is cultivated.

Manufactures.—Not much attended to; the most extensive are at Villa Rica; but mining is very important.

Fisheries.—Whale fishing along the southern provinces.

Commerce.—Considerable.

Exports.—Coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, beef, hides, &c., diamonds, gold, dye-woods, some fruits, nuts, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, slaves.

Ports.—Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Maranhão, St. Salvador or Bahia, Pará or Belém.

Internal Communication.—The rivers of Brazil, though so numerous, are not navigable to a great extent; there are few roads, and the dense forests and extensive mountains render travelling very difficult.

Population.—6,500,000, the greater number slaves. The Indians are numerous in the eastern provinces, and in the centre of Brazil they are the chief inhabitants.

Religion.—That established is Catholic, but all others are tolerated.

Government.—A limited monarchy, hereditary in the family of Braganza; title, emperor.

EXERCISE.

Name the latitude and longitude of Brazil.

Extent?

What seas, bays, &c., wash its shores?

Name the capes, islands, and mountain ranges, with some of the principal heights.

Which are the chief rivers?

Name their tributaries.

What is the climate and soil?

What are the productions in botany, dendrology, zoology, ornithology, and mineralogy?

How is Brazil divided?

Name the provinces, and some of the principal towns.

In what state is their agriculture?—Manufactures?—Fisheries?—Commerce?

What are the exports?—Imports?—Ports?

Describe the internal communication.

What is the population?—Religion?

Government? and in what family is it hereditary?

What title?

URUGUAY, OR BANDA ORIENTAL.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

URUGUAY is situated between $30^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 40'$ south latitude, and between $53^{\circ} 40'$ and 58° west longitude.

Extent.—About 75,000 square miles.

Rivers.—Rio Negro, Uruguay.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Principal Towns.—Monte Video, Maldonado, Colonia.

Employment.—Cattle rearing, to a considerable extent.

Commerce.—Very considerable; chiefly with England, France, the United States, and Brazil.

Exports.—Hides, tallow, and various animal products.

Imports.—Manufactured goods.

Ports.—Monte Video, Maldonado.

Internal Communication.—Chiefly by the rivers, but not to any extent.

Population.—200,000.

Government.—Republican.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Uruguay, or Banda Oriental.¹

Extent?

Name the rivers.

Which are the principal towns?

Chief employment?

Commerce, and with what countries chiefly?

Name the articles of export and import.

Which are their ports?

Is the internal communication good?

Name the population and government.

PARAGUAY.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PARAGUAY is situated between 19° and $27^{\circ} 40'$ south latitude, and between $54^{\circ} 30'$ and 58° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 460 miles; breadth, 185 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Mountains.—Lofty in the north, but as yet unexplored.

Rivers.—Paraguay, Parana, which overflow their banks during the rainy season.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Indigo plant and Paraguay tea, a holly shrub resembling the Chinese tea shrub.

Dendrology.—Dense forests. The caoutchouc or India-rubber tree.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Principal Towns.—Assumption, Conception, Villa Rica, St. Ignacio, and Belen.

Commerce.—Chiefly Paraguay tree or yerba-maté, and hides.

Population.—240,000.

Religion.—Roman Catholic.

Government.—Republican.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Paraguay?

Extent?

Mountains?—Rivers?

Name the different productions.

Which are the principal towns?

Name the commerce.

What is the population?

Religion?—Government?

PATAGONIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PATAGONIA is situated between 38° and 55° south latitude, and between 76° and 66° west longitude.

Extent.—About 350,000 square miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Bays, &c.—The shores of Patagonia are washed by the waters of the South Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, in which are the Straits of Magellan and Le Maire; the Gulfs of St. Antonio, St. George, Penas, Chonos.

Capes.—St. Josef, Delfin, Bahia, Blanco, Vergenes, Horn, off Terra del Fuego.

Islands.—Terra del Fuego, Staten Isle, Desolation and Falkland Isles, north-east of the Straits of Magellan; still further south-east are the South Shetland Isles.

Mountains.—The Patagonian Andes and the Mountains of Fuego have both numerous volcanoes. In Patagonia are Mount Stokes, 7,000 feet high; Mount Berney, 6,000 feet. In Del Fuego, Mount Sarimento, 6,900 feet; Mount Darwin, 6,800 feet; and Cape Horn, 1,900 feet.

Rivers.—Rio Negro, Santa Cruz, Desire, Camarones, Gallegos, Apostles.

Lake.—Coluguape de Nahuelhuapi.

To the east of the Andes the country is chiefly dry, sandy plains, without any wood; on the west, dense forests. The Patagonians are the tallest race known, being generally from six to seven feet in height.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Patagonia.

Extent?

What seas wash its shores?

What straits and gulfs are in them ?
Name the capes, islands, and mountains.
Give the height of some.
What lakes ?
Describe the inhabitants.

STATES OF LA PLATA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LA PLATA is situated between 22° and 41° south latitude, and between 52° and 71° west longitude.

Extent.—800,000 square miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The waters of the South Atlantic wash part of the southern shore.

Capes.—St. Antonio, Corrientes, and Rubia.

Mountains.—Range of the Andes.

Rivers.—Rio de la Plata, its tributaries are the Uruguay, Parana, Bermejo, Paraguay, Pilcomayo, Le Grande, Salado, Dulce ; Rio Colorado or Mendoya, Negro, Salladillo, tributaries, Quinto, Quarto.

Lakes.—Mataries, Saladas de los Porongos, Bevedero, Silverio, De Guanacache, Blanca.

Pampas.—These treeless plains cover the greater part of the country. Between the rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo lie the immense llanos of Manso, and between that and Bolivia, the pampas of Chaco ; Las Salinas, west of the River Dulce ; and the Despo-blado, a vast plain on the top of the Andes, at an elevation of 13,000 feet.

Climate.—Oppressively hot in the plains ; in the mountain regions temperate and healthy. La Plata

is subject to the most terrific hurricanes, which are termed pamperos, from their passing over the pampas.

Soil.—Fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Wheat grows luxuriantly in Rio de la Plata. In the sandy plains grow the beautiful cactus and the agave; the fibres of the latter are made by the Indians into cordage for fishing nets and various other purposes, and it yields an excellent juice, which they drink. In mountain valleys grows luxuriantly the parasitical plant called the misodendron, which clings to all it approaches.

Dendrology.—Very little wood, compared with the other parts of America.

Zoology.—Numbers of horses and cattle in the pampas, which are hunted by the natives, who are very expert in the use of the Spanish lasso; they also hunt the jaguar in the same manner.

Mineralogy.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, &c.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Fourteen states.

Buenos Ayres	San Juan	Salta
Corrientes	Catamarca	Mendoza
Entre Rios	Cordova	Rioja
Santiago	Santa Fe	Misiones
San Luis	Tucuman	

Agriculture.—Wheat and other grains and plants grow almost spontaneously.

Fisheries.—Seal and whale.

Commerce.—Important and increasing.

Exports.—Gold and silver, hides, horsehair, wood, tallow, beef, horns, various furs, particularly chinchilla.

Imports.—Various manufactured goods.

Port.—Buenos Ayres.

Internal Communication.—Good ; by the rivers.

Population.—1,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—Republican.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of the States of La Plata.

Extent ?

Name the seas, capes, rivers, and lakes.

What mountain ranges ?

Are there any pampas ?—Describe them.

What is the climate and soil ?

Describe the productions.

How do the natives hunt ?

Name the divisions.

What is the agriculture ?

What fisheries ?

Commerce ?—Exports ?—Imports ?

Which are the ports ?

Name the population, religion, and government.

CHILI.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHILI is situated between $25^{\circ} 20'$ and $43^{\circ} 20'$ south latitude, and between $68^{\circ} 20'$ and 74° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,150 miles ; breadth, 130 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The waters of the Pacific Ocean wash the western and southern shores of Chili, in which are Mayano Bay, Bay de Nra Sra, Mexillones Bay.

Capes.—Quedal, Choros, Rumend.

Islands.—Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Masafuera.

Mountains.—Range, Andes. The principal mountains are Mount Aconcagua, 24,000 feet; Tupungato, 15,000 feet; Copiaco, 16,000 feet; Minchinmadava, volcano, 8,000 feet.

Rivers.—Limiri, Chiapa, Mataguito, Flata, Biobio, Capiten, Valdivia, Bueno.

Climate.—Temperate and healthy.

Soil.—Fertile, except on the southern coasts, where it is very barren.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The potato, but it is not so good in its wild state as when cultivated. In the woods are numerous parasitical plants, bearing blossoms of most brilliant colours; elegant ferns, which grow to the height of thirty feet, and grasses in great variety.

Dendrology.—Between the southern parallels of 38° and 48° Chili is covered with extensive forests; the trees are peculiar, from their having brightly coloured, smooth trunks.

Zoology.—The jaguar and puma, or American lion, which is in Chili so timid that it has been known to fly from a dog; there are several of the opossum tribe.

Mineralogy.—Gold, silver, copper, &c.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Eight provinces.

Principal Towns.—Santiago, Concepcion, Valdivia, Valparaiso, Coquimbo. The towns of Chili have at various times been destroyed by earthquakes.

Agriculture.—Wheat, potato, pulse, the vine, and flax are carefully cultivated. Cattle rearing is considered of much importance.

Mining.—Considerable.

Commerce.—Increasing.

Exports.—Gold, silver, copper, wheat, flour, hides, beef, tallow, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods from England and France, coffee, sugar, &c.

Ports.—Valparaiso, Coquimbo.

Internal Communication.—Bad.

Population.—1,600,000.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—Republican.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Chili.—Extent?

Name the seas, bays, &c.

What islands?

Mountain range, with the principal heights?

Name the rivers.

Describe the climate and soil.

Describe the productions.

How is Chili divided?—Name the principal towns.

Describe the agriculture.—Mining?

Commerce?—Exports?—Imports?

Which are the ports?

Is the internal communication good?

Name the population, religion, and government.

PERU.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PERU is situated between $3^{\circ} 30'$ and 22° south latitude, and between 68° and 81° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,500 miles; breadth, 900 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The South Pacific Ocean washes the western and southern shores of Peru.

Capes.—Blanco, Aguja.

Mountains.—Range, Andes. Mount Vilcanota, 17,525 feet; Apu-Cunuranu, 17,600 feet; Guara-coota Peak, 16,800 feet.

Rivers.—Maranon, Huallaga, Ucayli, tributaries, Apo, Paro, Apurimac.

Pampa.—Mongolez.

Lake.—Titicaca or Chucinto.

Climate.—In the low plains the heat is extreme; in the mountains the cold is sometimes severe. In the western districts the greater part is desert, where rain never falls, but heavy fogs generally hover over these parts. In the higher districts, the climate is healthy and agreeable.

Soil.—The eastern valleys are very fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The vegetation of Peru is inconsiderable.

Dendrology.—In the eastern districts are immense forests, which are inhabited by large numbers of wild Indians. The cinchona or bark tree. In the forests, as well as in Chili, grows the *arucaria imbricata*, a lofty pine, the cones of which are the size of a large loaf, and supply the natives with a nutritious food.

Zoology.—The same as Chili, but here the puma is fiercer; in the forests the boa-constrictor grows to a larger size than elsewhere.

Mineralogy.—Gold and silver in abundance, quick-silver, and various other metals.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Seven departments.

Principal Towns.—Lima, Callao, Truxillo, Caxamarca, Tarma, Huancabelica, Guamanga, Cuzco, Arequipa, Arica, Puno.

Agriculture.—Little attended to; cattle rearing the chief employment.

Manufactures.—Cotton and woollen articles.

Mines.—Very extensive and rich.

Commerce.—Good.

Exports.—Gold, silver, copper, saltpetre, Peruvian and various other barks, sarsaparilla, wool, chinchilla and other furs.

Imports.—Various manufactured goods.

Ports.—Callao, Truxillo, Arica.

Internal Communication.—Bad; in the west the rivers are not navigable, and the mountain passes are difficult of access.

Population.—1,800,000; not many white inhabitants.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—A central republic, consisting of a president, and a congress of two houses.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Peru.

Extent?

What seas wash its shores?

Name the lakes, mountain range, and highest summits.

What rivers and lakes?

Describe the climate and soil.

Name the productions, &c.

How is Peru divided?

Name their chief employment.

Mines?—Commerce?

Exports?—Imports?—Ports?

Describe the internal communication?

What is the population?

Religion?—Government?

BOLIVIA, OR UPPER PERU.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BOLIVIA, or Upper Peru, is situated between 10° and $25^{\circ} 40'$ south latitude, and between 57° and 71° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,100 miles; breadth, 760 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The waters of the Pacific Ocean wash its western shores.

Mountains.—Range, Bolivian Andes. Some of the highest mountains are, Sorata, 25,500 feet; Nevada d'Illimani, first peak, 24,550 feet, second peak, 24,250 feet; Supaiwasi or Huayna Potosi, 20,260 feet; the general elevation of the country is above 10,000 feet.

Passes.—The passes across the Andes are at a height of from 18,000 to 60,000 feet—Pacuani, 15,400 feet; Chullunquiani, 15,200 feet; Rumihuasi, 16,200 feet.

Rivers.—Mamore, Ubahy, Paraguay, Magdalena or St. Miguel, Le Grande de la Plata, Cochabamba or Condorillo; these have various tributaries.

Lakes.—Ubahy, Le Grande, Las Lagunas, Guazumir, Logaguala, the Lakes of Mamore.

Climate.—Warm in the plains; in the more elevated parts, temperate and healthy.

Soil.—Fertile in the plains.

PRODUCTIONS.—The same as Peru.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Seven departments.

Principal Towns.—Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Oropesa, La Paz, Potosi, which is nearly 13,400 feet

above the level of the sea, and has the richest silver mines in the world; Tarija, Cabija, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Agriculture.—Cattle rearing chiefly attended to.

Commerce.—Unimportant.

Exports.—Gold and silver, various barks and furs.

Internal Communication.—Very bad.

Imports.—Manufactured goods.

Port.—Cabija.

Population.—1,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—The same as Peru.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude of Bolivia.

Extent?—What seas wash its shores?

Name the mountain range, with some of the loftiest summits.

Describe the passes of the Bolivian Andes.

General elevation of the country?

Name the rivers, lakes, climate, and soil.

How is Bolivia divided?

Name the chief towns.

Describe Potosi.

Describe the commerce, exports, imports.

Port?—Internal communication?

Population?—Religion?—Government?

NORTH AMERICA.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—British Possessions, Russian Territory, United States, California, Honduras, Mexico, Central America, West India Islands, Danish America.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The **BRITISH POSSESSIONS** are situated between $52^{\circ} 40'$ and 141° west longitude, and between 42° and 76° north latitude.

Extent.—Length, about 4,000 miles; breadth, 2,500 miles, exclusive of the islands.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The waters of the Arctic Ocean, Baffin's Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean wash the shores of British North America. In these are the Bays and Gulfs of Fundy, St. Lawrence, Hudson, James, Boothia, Coronation, Frankland, Liverpool, Prince Regent's Inlet, &c.

Islands.—Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's, Bermudas, Anticosti, Parry's Isles, &c.

Peninsulas.—Nova Scotia, Melville, Boothia, Felix.

Straits.—Canso, Hudson's, Barrow's, Lancaster, Dolphin, &c.

Capes.—Salle, Canso, Ray, Race, Chidly, Bathurst.

Mountains.—Rocky Mountains.

Rivers.—St. Lawrence, Ottaway, St. John's, Albany, Severn, Nelson, Churchill, Coppermine, Mackenzie.

Lakes.—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Nipissing, Winnipeg, Deer, Slave, Athabasca, Great Bear, Mistassin.

Climate.—The extreme of heat and cold.

Soil.—Fertile, especially in Upper Canada.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The solidagoes, asters, kalmias, and azaleas, with various beautiful mosses.

Dendrology.—There are in Canada vast forests of red beech, birch, pines, oak, ash, sugar maple, and the lofty Canadian poplar, which grows to 100 feet high, and 36 feet in circumference. South of the Arctic region are boundless and dense forests of black and white spruce. The ground and the trunks of the trees are covered with reindeer moss.

Zoology.—American elk, fallow deer, bear, beaver, buffalo, roebuck, &c.

Mineralogy.—Coal, iron, salt, copper.

POLITICAL FACTS.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Canada	Kingston
Lower Canada	{ Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers.
Upper Canada	
New Brunswick	Toronto
New Brunswick	Fredericton, St. John
Nova Scotia and Bre- ton Isle	{ Halifax, Sydney
Newfoundland	
Prince Edward's Isle	St. John's, Placentia
Hudson Bay Com- pany's territory, in- cluding Oregon and Labrador	{ Charlotte Town
	York Fort, Nain

Agriculture.—Improving, but still a very small part of the country cultivated.

Manufactures.—Unimportant.

Commerce.—Very considerable.

Exports.—Wheat and flour, various furs, timber, fish, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, coals, metals, &c., from England, colonial produce from the West Indies, sugar, coffee, &c.

Fisheries.—Extremely important; whale, cod, her-

ring, seal, off the coasts; in the rivers, salmon, trout, &c.

Ports.—Quebec, Montreal, in Canada; Halifax, in Nova Scotia; St. John's, in New Brunswick; St. John's, in Newfoundland.

Internal Communication.—The rivers and lakes render it very superior; sledge travelling in winter.

Population.—1,600,000. Lower Canada is the most populous, chiefly of French extraction.

Religion.—Catholic in Lower Canada; in the other provinces they are Protestants.

Government.—By a governor-general; lieutenant-governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, each assisted by a council.

EXERCISE.

What are the divisions of North America?

Give the latitude and longitude of British North America.

Extent?

What oceans wash its shores?

What gulfs, &c., are in those oceans?

Name the islands, peninsulas, straits, and capes.

What range of mountains?

Name the rivers, climate, and soil.

Name the productions in botany, dendrology, zoology, and mineralogy.

Divisions, with their chief towns?

In what state is agriculture?

Manufactures?—Commerce?

What are their exports, imports, and fisheries?

Which are the ports?

Is the internal communication good?

What is the population?—Religion?—Government?

DANISH AMERICA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DANISH AMERICA includes Greenland and Iceland. The western coast, which is possessed by the Danes, is divided by them into North and South Greenland; the former situated between $59^{\circ} 30'$ and 68° north latitude, and the latter between 68° and 78° .

Extent.—Explored, 1,300 miles.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

Seas, Bays, &c.—The shores of Greenland are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, Davis's Straits, and Baffin's Bay.

Cape.—Farewell.

Mountains.—High and precipitous, terminating in needles and pyramids. The coasts are surrounded by rocky islands, and rent by fiords, which wind for more than a hundred miles into the interior, amid rocks rising between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. In this region of glaciers, the ice assumes the shades of blue, green, and orange, of a most beautiful transparency. In the 68 parallel of latitude, it is supposed that the land is divided by a large strait or fiord, but from the floating ice it has remained unexplored.

PRODUCTIONS.

In South Greenland there are some sheltered spots beside the fiords, where the land assumes the appearance of meadows, clothed with the beech and willow trees, and in some few spots the service tree bears fruit; the trees only grow to the height of four or five feet. Mosses, lichens, scurvy-grass, a few plants peculiar to this clime, are alone met with.

There are upwards of 8,000 inhabitants; about 200

are of European descent. The Esquimaux inhabit the shores to the extreme point of Baffin's Bay.

The eastern coast is inaccessible; immense floating icebergs on the western, but visited by foreigners for whale and seal fishing.

Various fur animals, reindeer, and sea fowls are found in Greenland.

ICELAND

is situated about 200 miles east of Greenland, its northern point touching the Arctic circle.

Extent.—Although covering more than 90,000 square miles, only 4,000 are habitable, the rest being a chaos of ice and volcanoes.

Iceland was discovered about 865, and colonized in 876, by emigrants from Norway.

Seas, &c.—The waters of the Atlantic wash its shores on three sides, and the Arctic on the northern.

Mountains.—A longitudinal valley, a hundred miles wide, divides this island. The table-lands, which lie each side this valley, are covered with ice-clad mountains, assuming rounded forms, with long level summits, and sloping declivities. The most extensive of these ranges of jockuls, or ice mountains, stretch along the eastern side, and contain Ordafa, the highest point in Iceland. At the southern end of the valley, opening to the sea, are several volcanoes; Hecla is the most known, from its tremendous eruptions. The Skapstar Jockul, another volcanic mountain of terrific power, raged for many months in 1783.

Geysers.—The geysers throw up fountains of boiling water to an immense height. The Great Geyser, thirty-five miles west of Hecla, expels the water to nearly 200 feet. At the southern extremity of the great valley there are more than fifty in the space of a few acres.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—On the banks of streams heated by volcanic fires the verdure is fine ; willows and junipers in the valleys ; birch trees grow to the height of twenty feet.

Zoology.—Reindeer, and a kind of fox.

Climate.—Not so rigorous as Greenland.

Employment.—Cattle rearing and fishing.

Capital.—Reikiavik, a bishopric.

Population.—50,000, of Norwegian origin.

Religion.—Lutheran ; they are well educated.

EXERCISE.

Of what does Danish America consist ?

Give the latitude and longitude of Greenland.—Extent ?

By what oceans are its shores surrounded ?

Name the capes and mountains.

What productions are there known in Greenland ?

Who inhabit the shores to Baffin's Bay ?

Describe Iceland.—How situated ?

For what is Iceland remarkable ?

Describe the geysers.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Extent.—500,600 square miles.

RUSSIAN AMERICA consists of numerous inlets and small islands :—Aleutian Isles, Kodiak, Sitka, Admiralty and Prince of Wales's Isles ; Peninsula of Alaska, capital, New Archangel, on the island of Sitka.

In the mountains in the peninsula of Alaska and the Aleutian Isles there are many active volcanoes ; in the latter is the Peak of Unimak, 8,593 feet high.

Employment.—Hunting fur animals and fishing.

UNITED STATES.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The UNITED STATES are situated between 25° and 49° north latitude, and between 67° and 124° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 2,800 miles; breadth, 1,400 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Oceans, &c.—The shores of the United States are washed by the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, in which are the Penobscot, Caso, Barnstable or Massachusetts Bays; Long Island Sound, Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, Gulfs of Florida and Mexico.

Islands.—Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Rhode, Long, Staten.

Peninsula.—Florida.

Capes.—Ann, Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Loukout, Fear, Tancha or Sable.

Mountains.—Appalachian or Alleghany ranges. The eastern chain is called the Blue Mountains, and the western the Laurel Mountains; few peaks in these chains exceed 6,000 feet.

Rivers.—Mississippi, with its tributaries, St. Peter, Missouri, Arkansas, Red River, White River, Wisconsin, Illinois; Ohio, with its tributaries, Wabash, Cumberland, Tennessee, Alleghany; Alabama, Tombecbee, Savannah, Santee, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, St. Croix, Columbia.

Lakes.—Michigan, Champlin, Pontchartrain, and the southern shores of the Canadian lakes.

Climate.—Healthy and exhilarating.

Soil.—Extremely fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Cotton tree, sugar cane, several of the cerealia tribe; the rhododendron grows in these districts in surpassing beauty. In the valley of the Mississippi are numerous grasses, unknown in other parts. Many dahlias and helianthus, claytonias, with various plants of Northern Asia are found in the mountain valleys. The native fruits of North America are chiefly of the nut tribe.

Dendrology.—The tulip tree grows in these regions to nearly 130 feet high; numerous tribes of pine trees; the long-leaved pitch pine, a most magnificent tree, covers an arid soil on the Atlantic coasts to an extent of 60,000 square miles. Immense dense forests on the Alleghanies, and in most parts east of the Mississippi; west of that river are boundless plains of waving grass, named *prairies*. In some parts these savannahs are interspersed with groups of magnificent forest trees. The lofty tulip, cotton, and magnolia give shade to herds of wild horses, bison, and deer; whilst around the banks of the streams are myrtles, azaleas, kalmias, andromedas, and rhododendrons.

Zoology.—Buffalo, moose-deer, reindeer, elk, bear, wolf, and the cougar or American panther, &c.

Ornithology.—The birds are remarkable for their beautiful plumage. Numerous flights of pigeons; sylvias, flycatchers, turkeys, and several species of grouse unknown to Europe.

Reptiles.—In the prairies are found numerous kinds of serpents and rattle-snakes.

Mineralogy.—Gold, iron, lead, salt, &c.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Twenty-seven states, one district, three territories.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Maine	Augusta
New Hampshire	Concord
Vermont	Montpelier
Massachusetts	Boston
Rhode Island	Newport, Providence
Connecticut	Hartford, Newhaven

SOUTH-WEST STATES.

Alabama	Tuscaloosa
Mississippi	Jackson
Louisiana	New Orleans
Tennessee	Nashville
Arkansas	Little Rock

NORTH-WEST STATES.

Missouri	Jefferson
Kentucky	Frankfort
Illinois	Vandalia
Indiana	Indianapolis
Ohio	Columbus
Michigan	Detroit

MIDDLE STATES.

New York	Albany
New Jersey	Trenton
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
Delaware	Dover
Maryland	Annapolis
Virginia	Richmond
North Carolina	Raleigh
South Carolina	Columbia
Georgia	Milledgeville
Florida	Tallahassee

District of Columbia, Washington, capital of the United States.

Wisconsin Territory, Iowa Territory, Western Territory, including Oregon, are not yet formed into states.

Agriculture.—Increasing. Maize, wheat, rice, &c., cotton, tobacco, flax, potato, sugar-cane, and hemp are cultivated.

Manufactures.—Important. Woollen, leather, cotton, hardware, soap, and various others.

Fisheries.—Very considerable. Cod, whale, her-ring, seal, &c.

Commerce.—Very considerable.

Exports.—Raw cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, flour, timber, cheese, and some fruits.

Imports.—Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, hardware, silk, tea, sugar, coffee, wine, salt, and many manufactured articles.

Ports.—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston.

Internal Communication.—Excellent in most parts. Numerous canals and railroads; extensive steam communication on the rivers.

Population.—17,000,000.

Religion.—None established, but numerous sects.

Government.—A federal republic, consisting of a president, a house of senators, and a house of representatives. Each state is independent in the management of its own affairs. The president holds his office for four years.

EXERCISE.

Give the latitude and longitude, with the extent, of the United States?

What oceans water the shores?

What bays, &c., in those oceans?

Name the islands, capes, and mountains.

- Which are the principal rivers and lakes?
 Are the climate and soil good?
 What are the productions in botany, dendrology, zoology, ornithology, and mineralogy?
 How are the United States divided?
 Name the states, with their capitals.
 Which are those not yet formed into states?
 In what state is their agriculture and commerce?
 What are their exports and imports?
 Which are their ports?
 What is their internal communication?
 Population?—Religion?—Government?
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MEXICO.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MEXICO is situated between $15^{\circ} 50'$ and 46° north latitude, and between $86^{\circ} 30'$ and 124° west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 2,200 miles; greatest breadth, 1,100 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—The shores of Mexico are washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, in which are the Gulf of California, Bay of Sebastian Visciano, Bayono Bay, Bay of Tehuantepec.

Capes.—Mendocino, St. Lucas, Catoche.

Mountains.—Mexican Cordilleras range — Popocatepetl, or the Mountain of Smoke, nearly 18,000 feet; Orizaba, 17,400 feet; Nevado of Toluca and Sierra Nevada, both nearly 17,000 feet; Citlalpetl or Peak of Orizaba, 17,320 feet.

Rivers.—Rio Bravo del Norte, Colorado, Rio Grande, Couchas, Buenaventura.

Lakes.—Chapala, Tezcuco, Youta or Salt Lake.

Climate.—In the low plains, hot and unhealthy; in the more elevated regions, mild and salubrious.

Soil.—Exceedingly fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—There are large tracts covered with the American aloe, from which an ardent spirit is made; the low lands of Mexico have a remarkably rich flora of a genera peculiar to them. The American aloe, yam, yucca, and capsicum are indigenous in Mexico: in these regions are the native tribe of red and yellow blossoming currant bushes, poppies, lupins, peonies, and various other herbaceous plants which grow in the English gardens.

Dendrology.—The Mexican forests contain nearly a hundred different kinds of trees, amongst which are the hymenea courbaril, mahogany, logwood, oak, chestnut, pine, &c.; seven species of pine are indigenous in California, some measuring nearly 300 feet in height and 80 in circumference.

Zoology.—In the Rocky Mountains of Mexico are found the grizzly bear, a large stag called the wapiti, and the prongbuck, an animal of the antelope tribe; the musk ox, shaggy bison, and a marmot or prairie dog, with several others of the opossum tribe, animals with pouches, in which they carry their young. The jaguar is very numerous and ferocious in the regions of the low forests in Mexico and California; also the conguar and tapir.

Ornithology.—There are some peculiarly formed birds on the table-land of Mexico, but in general they are the same as the rest of North America.

Mineralogy.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, sulphur, and various others.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Nineteen states, four territories.

STATES ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Tamaulipas	Tabasco
Vera Cruz	Yucatan

ON THE PACIFIC.

Chiapa	Chihuahua
Oaxaca	Durango
Puebla	Cohahuila
Mexico, including the Federal District	New Leon Zacatecas
Michoacan	San Luis Potosi
Xalisco	Guanaxuato
Cinaloa and Sonora	Queretaro

TERRITORIES.

Upper California	Colima
Lower California	Tlascala
New Mexico	

The two latter are inhabited by Indians.

Agriculture.—Neglected.

Manufactures.—Unimportant.

Commerce.—Most important with England.

Exports.—Silver, gold, copper, cochineal, insects, jalap, indigo, logwood, hides.

Imports.—Cotton, woollen, and linen goods; various manufactured hardware articles, machinery, and quicksilver.

Ports.—Vera Cruz, Tampico, Campeachy, Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas.

Internal Communication.—Very bad; wretched roads, no canals, few rivers navigable. Goods are carried on the backs of Indians or mules.

Population.—Between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—Republican.

GUATEMALA, OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GUATEMALA is situated between $8^{\circ} 40'$ and $17^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and between 83° and $92^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,200 miles ; greatest breadth, 250 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, Gulfs, Bays, &c.—The shores of Guatemala are washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, Bay of Honduras, and the Caribbean Sea, in which are the Gulfs of Honduras, Fonseca, and Nocoya.

Capes.—Honduras, Camoran, Gracias à Dios.

Island.—Roatan.

Mountains.—The chain of Guatemala is a prolongation of the Cordillera of the Andes. There are above thirty-five volcanic cones in this chain ; the loftiest are Volcan de Fuego, nearly 14,000 feet ; Frasu or Volcano of Cartago, 10,500 feet.

Rivers.—Usumasinta, Motagua, Herbias or Cape River, Blewfields, and Matina.

Lakes.—Nicaragua, Leon, Atian.

Climate.—On the coast extremely sultry and unhealthy, in the interior temperate and agreeable.

Soil.—Fertile in most parts.

PRODUCTIONS.—The same as in Mexico.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions.—Five states : Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costarica, Honduras ; Federal District.

Agriculture.—Bad ; cattle rearing the chief employment.

Manufactures.—Unimportant.

Commerce.—Chiefly with England and the United States.

Exports.—Indigo, cochineal insects, various dye-woods, sarsaparilla, balsam of Peru, gold, silver, mahogany, &c.

Imports.—Wine and manufactured goods.

Ports.—Omoa, Truxillo, Realejo.

Internal Communication.—Bad; chiefly by mules.

Population.—2,000,000.

Religion.—Catholic.

Government.—Federal republic.

BRITISH HONDURAS, OR BALIZE.

HONDURAS is situated north-east of Guatemala.

Extent.—16,000 square miles.

The waters of the Caribbean Sea wash its shores, in which is the Bay of Honduras. The coasts are begirt with innumerable coral reefs, on which cocoanuts are produced in profusion.

Climate.—Healthy. The yellow fever is seldom known to visit these shores.

Capital, Balize; port of the same name, which is much resorted to by traders from Central America.

Exports.—Logwood and mahogany.

Population.—5,000.

The eastern shores of Honduras are called the Mosquito Coast, from the immense swarms of mosquitoes which infest those parts.

The houses are built of wood, on pillars of mahogany raised ten or twelve feet above the ground.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The WEST INDIA ISLANDS are situated between 10° and 28° north latitude, and $59^{\circ} 20'$ and 85° west longitude.

Extent.—90,000 square miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The waters which surround these islands are the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Mountains.—Range, the Rocky Mountains. Sierra de Cobre, in Cuba, 9,000 feet; Serrania Grande, in Hayti, 9,000 feet; Blue Mountains, in Jamaica, 8,000 feet; Morne Garou, St. Vincent, 6,000 feet; Pelee, Martinique, 5,000 feet; with several others about the same height. There are several active volcanoes in the Islands of Guadaloupe, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent.

Rivers.—The rivers of the Antilles are numerous, and contain a powerful volume of water; there are more than fifty in Gaudaloupe, and between sixty and seventy in Martinique.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The sugar-cane, coffee, maize, pimento, tobacco, cotton, and many medicinal and dyeing plants; the fruits and flowers common to tropical climes grow here in great luxuriance.

Dendrology.—In most of the islands are extensive forests, with stately trees of the tropical climes, which gradually descend the wild declivities of the mountains, which end in fertile savannahs. Bananas, pines, palm tree, palmetto or cabbage tree, corab, and various others.

Zoology.—The agonti, the houlias, a native of the

forests of Cuba; the racoon and the kinkajon are the only animals indigenous to these islands.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions. — British, French, Dutch, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Independent West Indies.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Jamaica	Spanish Town
Barbadoes	Bridgetown
Trinidad	Port Spain
Antigua	St. John's
St. Vincent	Kingston
Granada	St. George
St. Lucia	Castries
St. Kitts	Basseterre
Dominica	Rosseau
Tobago, &c.	Scarborough

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

Guadaloupe	Basseterre
Martinique, &c.	Fort Royal

DUTCH POSSESSIONS.

Curacoa, &c.	Williamstadt
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SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Cuba	Havannah
Porto Rico, &c.	San Juan

DANISH POSSESSIONS.

Santa Cruz or St. Croix	Christianstadt
St. Thomas, &c.	St. Thomas

SWEDISH POSSESSIONS.

St. Bartholomew	Gustavia
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INDEPENDENT.

Haytien Empire	Port-au-Prince
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Part of Cape Haytien was lately destroyed by an earthquake.

Agriculture.—Very considerable. Here are cultivated coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, ginger, tobacco, pepper, yams, plantain, bread-fruit, and several of the cerealia tribe.

Manufactures.—Not any of importance.

Commerce.—Very important, and used to be much more so.

Exports.—Sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco, raw cotton, rum, logwood, mahogany, turtles, and various preserved fruits, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, timber, salt fish, wine, &c.

Ports.—*English*, Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth Harbour, Bridgetown, Port Spain.

French, Guadaloupe, St. Pierre.

Dutch, St. Eustatius.

Spanish, Havannah, Matamjas, San Juan.

Danish, Christianstadt.

Haytien, Port-au-Prince.

Population.—About 3,000,000.

The slave trade is still carried on in the Spanish islands.

Religion.—Protestant in the English, Danish, Dutch, and Swedish isles; Catholic in the others.

Government.—In August, 1849, the president and republic of Hayti were changed into an emperor and empire. The emperor's name is Faustin Soulouque; he is styled Faustin I. Hayti is now known as the Haytien Empire. The others are ruled by governors appointed by the countries to which they belong.

AUSTRALIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The islands comprised under this name lie between 1° and 55° south latitude, and between 112° and 180° east longitude.

Extent.—Length, 1,970 miles; breadth, 2,400 miles.

Australia is divided into Eastern Australia or New South Wales, chief town, Sydney; South Australia, Adelaide; West Australia, Perth; North Australia, Victoria.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Seas, &c.—The seas which surround these islands are the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Chinese Sea.

Gulfs, Bays, &c.—In Australia are the Gulfs of St. Vincent, Van Diemen, Carpentaria, and Spencer. Encounter, Fowler's, Du Geographe, Shark's, Roebuck, Beagle, Vansittart's, Collier's, and Arnhem Bays.

Capes. — York, Melville, Sandy, Howe, Jaffa, D'Entrecasteaux, Naturaliste, Escarpee, North West, Londonderry, Wessel, Arnhem; Wilson's Promontory.

Straits.—Torres, Bass, Endeavour.

Peninsula.—Coburg.

Islands.—Near the coasts of Australia, Wellesley's, Melville, Groote, Bathurst, York, Percy's.

Mountains.—Ranges, Australian Alps and Blue Mountains. Mount Kosciusko, the highest point of the Australian Alps yet known, is only about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. In some places this chain is covered with stately forests, but by far the greater part shows only naked peaks of granite or

porphyry, torn into innumerable chasms, from which burst forth the mountain streams. Along the coasts are the Great Barrier Reefs, formed entirely of coral, the work of insects. One volcano only has been discovered on the continent of Australia.

Rivers.—Murray, tributaries, Darling, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan; tributaries of the Darling, Macquarie, Peel, Swan River.

Lake.—Torrens; salt, little known of its extent.

Climate.—Delightfully salubrious.

Soil.—Generally fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—Little is known of the interior of the flora of Australia, but that little gives to light many orders of plants unknown in other regions, and the genera and species of other countries appear here with very different forms and properties.

Dendrology.—Forests in many of the known parts. Evergreens assume a most sombre hue; the myrtle tribe is very numerous. Leafless acacias, of which there are nearly a hundred species, form a large portion of the woods of Australia. Several of the oak, mahogany, and palm tribes assume peculiar forms. There are firs seen above 200 feet high, and numerous gum bearing trees equally lofty.

Zoology.—As in botany, very different to other countries. There have only been discovered fifty-three species of land quadrupeds. There is no monkey tribe; the flying opossum of Australia lives on the gum tree, and leaves its hiding place only at night; there are herds of kangaroos on the mountains, and another species on the plains; the tiger, hyæna, and wild dog in the woods, are the largest carnivorous animals known. A curious animal is found in Australia, which seems to connect the zoological and

ornithological world—the ornithorynchus, about fourteen or fifteen inches long, covered with thick brown fur, a quadruped's head, ending in a duck's bill, short furred legs, half webbed feet, ending with sharp claws. Reptiles, seals, &c.

Ornithology.—The birds are as singular as the rest of its productions—a black swan, a white falcon, and between forty and fifty genera peculiarly its own; some of them are extremely beautiful—the *memora superba*, or lyre-bird, from its tail expanding in the shape of an ancient lyre; the cassican, a splendid bird of bright plumage, with shape and habits of an English crow; the black cockatoo, found only in this island, and many others too numerous to describe.

Mineralogy.—Abundant; gold, tin, lead, coal, salt.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Divisions of Australia—

Australia or New	New Munster
Holland	New Guinea
Van Diemen's Land	New Britain
New Zealand	Solomon's Isles
New Ulster	New Caledonia
New Ireland	Norfolk Isles
New Hebrides	Queen Charlotte's
Espiritu Santo	Isles

Agriculture.—European corns and fruits; wheat and maize are carefully cultivated; sheep rearing most important.

Commerce.—Considerable.

Exports.—Wool, oils.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, tea, and various colonial produce.

Population.—Forming the colonies, New South Wales, 130,000; South Australia, 16,000; West Australia, 4,000.

Religion.—Christianity amongst the settlers, Idolatry with the natives.

Government.—Governor, assisted by a council.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, OR TASMANIA.

Extent.—About 212 miles from north to south ; from east to west, 160 miles.

Mountainous, lofty table-lands, extensive valleys, and spreading plains.

PRODUCTIONS.—Like Australia.

Agriculture and Commerce.—Like Australia.

Capital.—Hobart Town.

Population.—60,000 ; half convicts.

Government.—Lieutenant-governor and council.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extent.—29,000 square miles.

Divisions.—New Ulster and New Munster.

Vegetation is luxuriant ; and the productions are much the same as Australia.

Lofty mountains of volcanic origin run through the whole island, some rising to a height of 14,000 feet. Tangarara throws up torrents of boiling water, and is in character like the geysers of Iceland. The mountain ridges are clothed with dark, gigantic forests. The table-lands for miles are without a single tree, but clothed with ferns and a low spreading myrtle.

Many rivers, and a good harbour.

POLYNESIA.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The islands included in this division are situated between 30° north latitude and 78° south latitude, and between 133° east and 110° west longitude.

Extent.—From east to west, 8,000 miles; from north to south, 7,000 miles.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

Polynesia—composed of two Greek words, *polys*, many, and *nesion*, an islet—comprises several groups of islands surrounded by the Pacific Ocean; five groups, with several smaller islands, lie north of the equator.

The Pelew Islands, a group of about eighteen islands. The principal are Oroolong, Emmuaga, Emillegue, Artingal, Corooraa, and Pelelew.

The Carolinas or New Philippines are about thirty; the largest are Hogolen, Ualan, and Yap.

The Ladrões number twenty; chief, Guam, Rotta, and Trinian.

The Sandwich Isles, eleven; principal, Owyhee or Hawaii. Some of the smaller islands are Rica de Plata, Rica de Oro. Groups, Guadalupa, Malabriga, Palmyras, and Christmas Isles; Mulgrave's, Scarborough, Kingsmills, Radack, Wallis's, and Brown's Isles.

The islands south of the equator are the Tonga or Friendly Isles, chief, Tonga-taboo; Feejee Isles, principal, Tacanova and Arnbow; Navigator's Islands, ten, Oyolava, Pola, and Maooa are the principal.

The Society Islands are very numerous; the chief are Tubai, Huahine, Raiatea, Taha, Borabora, Marna, Tahiti, Pitcairn's Island, principal, Rarotonga, Toubouai, Easter, and Austral Isles.

The Marquesas, principal, Fatinva, Rahou, Tahuata, Nugahiva, and Nitero ; there are several less important.

Some of these islands are mountainous to the height of 14,000 feet ; others only hilly to 500 feet ; some very little above the level of the sea. Most of these islands are belted by coral reefs, and are mostly well watered.

The principal vegetable productions are the cocoa-nut tree, bananas, sugar-cane, and other tropical fruits.

A few animals. Birds of beautiful plumage. Minerals not known.

The climate is warm and equable, most of the islands being within the tropics.

Population.—Considered to be about 5,000,000.

Religion.—Idolatry ; but Christianity has been introduced into many of these islands, through the exertions of missionaries.

Government.—Hereditary chiefs.

The same language is spoken amongst the New Zealanders and Polynesians ; and the custom of tattooing, or marking the body and face with fanciful figures, is followed by the different tribes. They are not so barbarous as the inhabitants of Malaysia, although throughout the whole of Oceanica, amongst the idolaters, human sacrifices are offered ; they consider the value of the sacrifice according to the amount of agony they inflict upon their unfortunate victim. Their priests and chiefs have the privilege of taking from them anything they possess, under the pretence of making it sacred. Their monstrous idols are called Maraes.

MALAYSIA, OR THE EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

MATHEMATICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The islands which are included under the title of Malaysia are situated between 19° north and 11° south latitude, and between 95° and 132° east longitude.

Extent.—From north to south, 2,000 miles; from east to west, 2,500 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Straits.—Banca, Sunda, Molucca, Macassar, Gilolo.

Mountains.—These islands are mostly mountainous; volcanoes very numerous and of terrific power, especially in Java. Mount Slamet or Taial, nearly 12,000 feet; in Sumatra, Gounnong Pasama, 13,840 feet..

Climate.—Exceedingly warm, being within the tropics. The Philippines subject to dreadful hurricanes.

Soil.—In most of the islands exceedingly fertile.

PRODUCTIONS.

Botany.—The interior of these islands are little known; but they are supposed to be rich in every variety of tropical fruits and plants; gums, spices, and gutta-percha are amongst those discovered.

Dendrology.—Immense dense forests. Palms of various kinds—the cabbage, sago, and cocoa-nut palms are the most numerous; ebony, sandal-wood, bamboo, teak, camphor, and upas trees, and many others too numerous to mention.

Zoology.—The forests abound in wild animals; numerous ourang-outangs in some of the islands. In Java is a two-horned rhinoceros; the Sunda Isles are rich in a variety of beautiful squirrels; the royal tiger and elephant in Sumatra; the babiroussa in Borneo; the elk, and several kinds of deer and monkeys in

most of the islands; a very large bear in Java, and wild boar in Borneo.

Ornithology.—In all the islands birds of the most splendid plumage—bright violets, brilliant greens, gorgeous scarlets, &c. Birds of Paradise, and the cassowary bird, which is like the ostrich, both in size and having the power of speeding its progress whilst running by flapping its wings, but it cannot fly. The tribe of kingfishers are numerous, and most splendid in their plumage.

Mineralogy.—Gold, silver, copper, &c.; precious stones, numerous diamonds.

POLITICAL FACTS.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Sumatra	Acheen
Celebez	Macassar
Borneo	Borneo
Java	Batavia
Moluccas or Spice Isles, } Gilolo, Ceram, Amboy- na, Banda }	Same names
Philippine Isles, Luzon	Manilla
Mindanao	Mindanao
Sooloo Isles	Sooloo
Bali	Bali
Sumbava	Sumbava, Bima
Timor	Coupang

Commerce.—Considerable.

Exports.—Spices of all kinds, gold, silver, diamonds, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, salt, opium, soap, arms, gunpowder, wine, &c.

Population.—Supposed to be about 20,000,000.

The Malays are noted pirates; cannibalism exists in the interior of Borneo.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY forms a most interesting study. The natural features of the earth, when considered in all their various forms, uses, and origins, must arrest our attention with awe and wonder—whether we view the crust of the earth, and consider how comparatively short is the distance from the spot on which we stand to oceans of liquid fire now raging amid the deep caverns of the globe; or consider the stupendous mountains of the Andes and Himaleh ranges, and remember they have been raised by the force of volcanic agency, whilst from many are still emitted the boiling lava, which in part has formed them—must we not pause and adore the Almighty Power which has raised the mighty mass, and placed a restraining force upon its raging fires?

Volcanic eruptions are as frequent at the bottom of the ocean as on dry land; many mountains raised from the ocean bed have been discovered with the testacea or shell-fish petrified on their summits. These rocks are denominated the primary fossiliferous strata, and they contain the organic remains of marine animals only. The secondary fossiliferous strata, of which the greatest part of the high lands of Europe are composed, contain not only marine organic remains, but some land plants. This strata was partly formed by earth, &c., carried down by rivers, and deposited in the ocean, and was raised by volcanic agency. The carboniferous strata consists of numerous layers of different substances, in which are the remains of numberless fossil land-plants, and beds of coal, entirely formed from vegetable matter. It has been sufficiently proved, that at the age

of this strata whole forests must have been submerged, and trees of immense magnitude were then in existence. In the coal fields of Europe and America, the same botanical species have been found, not only in the pine and fir tribe, but in grasses, and several liliaceous plants. In the carboniferous strata of North America, the fossil remains of an immense reptile of the frog tribe have been discovered. The strata above the coal measures is the magnesian limestone, or permian formation; here a new creation is considered to begin, joined to that found in the coal fields. The next deposit which appears to have taken place is the light blue clays, pale yellow limestones, and the last, the white chalk.

The ocean covers nearly three-fourths of the known globe.

Mountains are generally in ranges, running in parallel ridges, or rising like terraces one above the other, separated by valleys; the ridges generally lessen in height, till they sink into gentle slopings and spreading plains; from the principal ranges or chains branches diverge in various directions. Groups of mountains are frequently met with, but a single one seldom, and then volcanic.

Mountains, by their forms, frequently indicate their geological character. Volcanoes have blunt cones and craters; basalt and trap are indicated by their dark walls, like Greenland and the Giant's Causeway; calcareous or limestone rocks have a rounded form; the crystalline presents the appearance of points, so fine as to gain the term of needles.

The table-lands—these parents of the rivers—generally lie at a great height above the level of the ocean, thus giving the impetus to the flow of their waters. During their advance to the oceans or seas they are joined by their tributaries. Some issue from

lakes, and others arise from small springs; the rapidity of their flow arises more from the pressure of the volume of water in the upper part of its course than from the height of its slope.

Icebergs are known to come to a lower latitude from the south pole than from the north. They have been seen from twelve to fourteen miles long, with perpendicular cliffs more than a hundred feet high.

The Antarctic Ocean is generally in an agitated state; a continuous swell breaks up the floating ice, and occasions the attempt at navigation dangerous. The North Polar Seas are much more tranquil, and there the ice-fields extend for miles unbroken.

The coral formations are another most interesting subject in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are classed under four different names—coral fringes, lagoon islands or atolls, encircling reefs, and barrier reefs. The lagoon islands are so called from the lagoon or still-water (a portion of the ocean), which is encircled by a ring of coral. The sea breaks with a terrific force upon the outer part of the ring, warning the mariner of their dangerous vicinity. Sometimes they rise only ten or twelve feet above the surface of the sea; but as they increase in size, and the lagoon becomes lessened by the extension of the coral, cocoa-nuts, palms, and the pandanus begin to appear. Sometimes a single lagoon island will be met with, but they are generally formed in archipelagos. They differ in size, extending in groups over an extent sometimes of a thousand miles, from three miles in diameter to a hundred.

Coral reefs extend along a shore like a fringe, which renders the approach very dangerous to vessels.

Barrier reefs rise off the coasts sometimes for a thousand miles, over which the sea rises in majestic splendour, falling in broken cataracts of snow-like

foam. One of the grandest barrier reefs lies off the north-east coast of the continent of Australia.

Encircling reefs are a ring of coral, including several islands in their lagoons. *These are the work of small animals*; they cease to live when their task has ascended beyond the reach of the breakers, as they cannot exist on dry land. These coral islands, are frequently raised by means of volcanic agency, as shells and fringes of dead coral animals have been found on different heights on some of the islands in the Pacific.

There are between 200 and 300 active volcanoes, about 180 of which are on the islands and shores of the Pacific; the eruptions take place more frequently in low than high volcanoes. Antisana is the only one amid the lofty volcanoes of Quito which emits a frequent flow of lava. Volcanoes differ in the efforts; some only emit dense volumes of smoke from their crater; others liquid fire or lava, followed by tremendous showers of ashes; others eject only boiling water; some pour forth boiling mud—in Trinidad and Java are some of the latter; whilst a few emit alone a poisonous gas, fatal to animal life. In Guatemala is the volcano of De Agua, which pours forth terrific torrents of boiling water and stones; the mountain is a beautifully-shaped cone, covered with verdure to its summit. On the same table-land is the Volcano del Fuego, which rises on its left peak to 13,200 feet, and on its east peak to 13,000 feet; from one of these peaks smoke is constantly emitted. There are seventeen volcanoes in Guatemala, more or less in a state of activity; and twenty-two others in different parts of the Andes of Central America.

Mountains are sometimes in lonely groups, but generally form chains, thus called from uniting together at the base and stretching in the same direction,

as the Andes, Pyrenees, Himaleh chain, &c. The height of mountains is reckoned from the level of the sea.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN CHAINS IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

ALPS.

<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Mont Blanc . .	15,786	Ortler Spitze . .	12,951
Mont Rosa . .	15,212	Le Grand Rio-	
Mont Cervin . .	14,836	burent . . .	11,200
Finsteraarhorn .	14,026	Mont Targlou .	10,000
Mont Combin . .	14,152		

APENNINES.

Monte Corno . .	9,600	Monte Amaro di	
Monte Cimone . .	7,000	Majella . .	10,000

PYRENEES.

Mont Perdu . .	11,297	Sierra de Gredos	10,580
Maladetta . .	11,426	Estrella . . .	7,600
Vignemale . .	10,830	El Gador . . .	7,000
Mulahacen . .	11,670		

CARPATHIANS.

Ruska Joyana . .	10,000	Surrul	9,600
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In Central Germany none exceed 6,000 feet.

SCANDINAVIAN MOUNTAINS.

Skagtoltend . .	8,200	Schneehattan . .	8,200
Koldetind . .	7,300		

The others not exceeding 7,000 feet.

In Great Britain none exceed 4,000 feet.

ASIA.

HIMALEH CHAIN.

<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Dhawalagiri . .	28,000	Jumoo . . .	25,400
Kunchinginga		Kabroo . . .	24,100
West . . .	28,200	Chimilari . .	29,000
Kunchinginga E.	27,826	Momonangli .	23,500

In this chain are several peaks nearly 23,000 feet—

Jourilee Peak .	21,900	North Peak of	
Kohibaba Peak .	17,920	Cabul . . .	20,800

AFRICA.

Mountains of the		Mount Atlas .	11,400
Moon . . .	20,000	Table Mountain .	3,826

ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC.

Peak of Teyde,		In the Azores—	
Teneriffe . .	12,200	Pico . . .	7,614
Peak of Fogo,		Pico de Vara .	4,000
Cape Verd Isles	9,200	Morro Gordo .	3,200

NORTH AMERICA.

Popocatepetl .	18,000	Nevado of Toluca	17,000
Orizaba . . .	17,400	Sierra Nevada .	17,000
Mount St. Elias	16,774	Jorullo . . .	4,300
Iztacihuatl . .	15,800		

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chimborazo . .	21,524	Chachacomani .	20,400
Cagambe . . .	19,600	Supaiwasi or	
Antisana . . .	19,200	Potosi . . .	20,326
Illinissa . . .	17,400	Illimani . . .	21,140
Arequipa . . .	20,320	Aconcagua . . .	24,000
Chipicani . . .	19,749	Tupungato . .	15,000
Ancohuma . . .	21,300	La Mesada . . .	20,000

Few of the mountains of Brazil exceed 8,000 feet

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC, POLYNESIA, AUSTRALIA,
MALAYSIA, ETC.

<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Sandwich Isles—Mounaroa . . .	16,000
„ Peak of Kea . . .	13,960
Sumatra—Gounnong Pasama or Ophir	13,840
Otaheite—Tobreonou . . .	12,250
Antarctic Islands—Erebus. . .	12,400
„ Terror . . .	10,880
Java—Slamat . . .	12,000
„ Sumbung . . .	11,100
New Zealand—Egmont . . .	11,500
„ Edgecumbe . . .	9,630

UNIVERSITIES AND PLACES FOR PUBLIC
EDUCATION.

EUROPE.

England.—Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London.

Scotland.—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, St. Andrews.

Ireland.—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Galway, Roman Catholic College at Maynooth.

France.—Montauban, Protestant University, Military Schools—Brienne (here Bonaparte was a student), La Flechè, La Fere; Government system of education. The chief master is styled the Minister of Public Education.

Belgium.—Ghent, Brussels, Liege, Louvain, for the education of priests; Breda, Royal Military College.

Germany.—Gottingen, Leipsic, Munich, Wurtzburg, Tubingen, Heidelberg, Giessen, Dietz Agricultural School, Marburg, Jena, Rostock.

Prussia.—Konigsberg, Breslau, Greifswald, Berlin, Halle, Bonn.

Holland.—Utrecht, Groningen, Leyden.

Austria.—Pavia, Padua, Innsbruck, Olmutz, Gratz, Pesth, Lemberg.

Italy.—Rome, Naples, Pisa, Turin, Bologna, Florence, Parma; Padua, in Vence; Cagliari, Island of Sardinia.

Switzerland.—Lausanne, Vevay, Geneva, Unterwalden, Glarus, Zurich, Basle.

Spain.—Valencia, Asturias, Valladolid, Salamanca.

Portugal.—Coimbra.

Greece.—Some schools on the Lancasterian system.

Denmark.—Copenhagen, Kiel.

Sweden.—Lund, Upsal.

Norway.—Christiana.

Russia.—Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, Kasan, Dorpat.

ASIA.

Scientific institutions in Pekin and Canton; Miaco University.

NORTH AMERICA.

United States.—Each state provides public places for education. Massachusetts and Vermont possess the best.

British America.—College and grammar school at Toronto. The Roman Catholics possess several endowed schools.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada.—Universities at De Bogota.

Ecuador.—University at Quito.

Venezuela.—University at Caraccas.

Peru.—University at Lima.

Upper Peru.—Chuquisaca, public schools.

Chili.—Schools at Santiago and Valparaiso.

States of La Plata.—University at Buenos Ayres.

West Indies.—University in Cuba; in the other islands, education by means of the missionaries.

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH.

EUROPE.

England and	Switzerland .	2,250,000
Wales . . . 16,000,000	Italy . . .	23,000,000
Scotland . . 2,500,000	Spain . . .	12,000,000
Ireland . . . 8,000,000	Portugal . .	3,600,000
France . . . 34,000,000	Turkey . . .	16,000,000
Holland . . . 3,000,000	Greece . . .	860,000
Belgium . . . 4,000,000	Denmark . .	2,000,000
Germany . . 40,000,000	Sweden . . .	3,100,000
Prussia . . . 15,000,000	Norway . . .	1,200,000
Austria . . . 37,000,000	Russia . . .	55,000,000

ASIA.

Russia . . . 2,000,000	Turkestan .	5,000,000
Turkey . . . 10,000,000	Hindustan	146,000,000
Arabia . . . 12,000,000	India beyond	
Persia . . . 9,000,000	the Ganges	30,000,000
Afghanistan 12,000,000	China . . .	300,000,000
Beloochistan 2,000,000	Japan . . .	26,000,000

AFRICA.

Abyssinia . . 6,000,000	Barbary	
Egypt and	States . . .	13,000,000
Nubia . . . 2,600,000	Cape Colony	180,000

NORTH AMERICA.

United States 17,000,000	Dan. America	8,000
Brit. America 1,600,000	Mexico . . .	7,000,000
Russ. America 50,000	Guatemala .	2,000,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Granada . .	1,800,000	Chili . . .	1,600,000
Ecuador . .	600,000	Uruguay . .	200,000
Venezuela . .	800,900	Paraguay . .	240,000
Peru . . .	1,800,000	Patagonia . .	500,000
Upper Peru .	1,200,000	Brazil . . .	6,500,000
States of La		Guiana . . .	210,000
Plata . . .	1,000,000	West Indies .	3,000,000

OCEANICA.

Malaysia . .	20,000,000	Polynesia . .	5,000,000
Australia . .	150,000		

RELIGIOUS SECTS.

The latest authorities have divided the religious sects thus—

Christians	288,000,000
Jews	4,000,000
Mohammedans	96,000,000
Brahmins	120,000,000
Bhuddists	320,000,000
Followers of Confucius, &c. .	149,000,000

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	1	HOLLAND—	
General Divisions of the		Mathematical Observations	48
Earth	2	Physical Features	48
Geography, when introduced	4	Productions	49
Artificial globe described	4	Political Facts	49
<hr/>			
EUROPE.		BELGIUM—	
Mathematical Observations	7	Mathematical Observations	51
Physical Features	7	Physical Features	51
Productions	15	Productions	52
Political Facts	17	Political Facts	52
ENGLAND—		GERMANY—	
Mathematical Observations	19	Mathematical Observations	54
Physical Features	19	Physical Features	54
Productions	21	Productions	55
Political Facts	23	Political Facts	56
SCOTLAND—		PRUSSIA—	
Mathematical Observations	27	Mathematical Observations	59
Physical Features	27	Physical Features	59
Productions	29	Productions	60
Political Facts	30	Political Facts	61
IRELAND—		AUSTRIA—	
Mathematical Observations	32	Mathematical Observations	63
Physical Features	32	Physical Features	63
Productions	34	Productions	64
Political Facts	36	Political Facts	65
FRANCE—		SWITZERLAND	
Mathematical Observations	38	Mathematical Observations	67
Physical Features	38	Physical Features	67
Productions	40	Productions	69
Political Facts	42	Political Facts	69

	PAGE		PAGE
ITALY—		ASIATIC RUSSIA—	
Mathematical Observations	72	Mathematical Observations	112
Physical Features . . .	72	Siberia	112
Productions	74	Caucasian Province . .	113
Political Facts	75		
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—		ASIATIC TURKEY—	
Mathematical Observations	77	Mathematical Observations	114
Physical Features	77	Physical Features . . .	114
Productions	78	Productions	115
Political Facts (Spain) . .	79	Political Facts	115
Political Facts (Portugal)	82		
TURKEY IN EUROPE—		ARABIA—	
Mathematical Observations	83	Mathematical Observations	117
Physical Features	83	Physical Features . . .	117
Productions	84	Productions	117
Political Facts	85	Political Facts	118
GREECE—		PERSIA—	
Mathematical Observations	87	Mathematical Observations	120
Physical Features	87	Physical Features . . .	120
Productions	88	Productions	121
Political Facts	88	Political Facts	121
DENMARK—		AFGHANISTAN—	
Mathematical Observations	90	Mathematical Observations	123
Physical Features	90	Physical Features . . .	123
Productions	91	Political Facts	123
Political Facts	91		
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—		BELOOCHISTAN	124
Mathematical Observations	93		
Physical Features	93	TURKESTAN, OR INDEPEN-	
Productions	94	DENT TARTARY—	
Political Facts	95	Physical Features . . .	125
		Political Facts	125
RUSSIA—		HINDOSTAN—	
Mathematical Observations	97	Mathematical Observations	126
Physical Features	97	Physical Features . . .	126
Productions	100	Productions	128
Political Facts	101	Political Facts	129
A S I A .		INDIA BEYOND THE	
Mathematical Observations	104	GANGES, OR EASTERN	
Physical Features	104	PENINSULA—	
Productions	108	Mathematical Observations	132
Political Facts	110	Physical Features . . .	132
		Productions	133
		Political Facts	133

	Page		Page
THE CHINESE EMPIRE—		LAND OF THE HOTTENTOTS	159
Mathematical Observations	135	CAFFERLAND	160
Physical Features	135	THE EAST COAST	160
Productions	136		
Political Facts	136		
MANCHOORIA, OR EASTERN		AMERICA.	
TARTARY	137	Mathematical Observations	161
COREA	138	Physical Features	162
MONGOLIA	138	Productions	171
TIBET	138	Political Facts	173
EMPIRE OF JAPAN—		COLOMBIA—	
Mathematical Observations	139	Mathematical Observations	174
Physical and Political	139	Physical Features	174
		Productions	175
		Political Facts	176
AFRICA.		GUIANA—	
Mathematical Observations	140	Mathematical Observations	177
Physical Features	140	Physical Features	177
Productions	145	Productions	178
EGYPT AND NUBIA—		Political Facts	178
Mathematical Observations	147	BRAZIL—	
Physical Features	147	Mathematical Observations	179
Political Facts	148	Physical Features	179
NUBIA	149	Productions	180
ABYSSINIA—		Political Facts	181
Mathematical Observations	150	URUGUAY, OR BANDA	
Physical Features	150	ORIENTAL—	
Productions	151	Mathematical Observations	183
Political Facts	152	Political Facts	183
BARBARY STATES—		PARAGUAY—	
Physical Features	153	Mathematical Observations	184
Political Facts	153	Physical Features	184
SENEGAMBIA AND GUINEA	154	Productions	184
SOUDAN, OR NIGRITIA	156	Political Facts	184
CAPE COLONY, OR THE		PATAGONIA—	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—		Mathematical Observations	185
Mathematical Observations	157	Physical Features	185
Physical Features	157	STATES OF LA PLATA—	
Productions	159	Mathematical Observations	186
Political Facts	159	Physical Features	186
		Productions	187
		Political Facts	187

	PAGE		PAGE
CHILI—		GUATEMALA, OR CENTRAL	
Mathematical Observations	188	AMERICA—	
Physical Features . . .	188	Mathematical Observations	208
Productions . . .	189	Physical Features . . .	208
Political Facts . . .	189	Political Facts . . .	208
PERU—		BRITISH HONDURAS, OR	
Mathematical Observations	190	BALIZE . . .	209
Physical Features . . .	190	WEST INDIA ISLANDS—	
Productions . . .	191	Mathematical Observations	210
Political Facts . . .	191	Physical Features . . .	210
BOLIVIA, OR UPPER PERU—		Productions . . .	210
Mathematical Observations	193	Political Facts . . .	211
Physical Features . . .	193	AUSTRALIA—	
Political Facts . . .	193	Mathematical Observations	213
NORTH AMERICA—		Physical Features . . .	213
Political Facts . . .	194	Productions . . .	214
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—		Political Facts . . .	215
Mathematical Observations	195	VAN DIEMEN'S LAND . . .	216
Physical Features . . .	195	NEW ZEALAND . . .	216
Productions . . .	195	POLYNESIA—	
Political Facts . . .	196	Mathematical Observations	217
DANISH AMERICA—		Physical and Political . . .	217
Mathematical Observations	198	MALAYSIA, OR THE EAST	
Physical and Political . . .	198	INDIA ISLANDS—	
Productions . . .	198	Mathematical Observations	219
RUSSIAN AMERICA . . .	200	Physical Features . . .	219
UNITED STATES—		Productions . . .	219
Mathematical Observations	201	Political Facts . . .	220
Physical Features . . .	201	CONCLUDING REMARKS . . .	221
Productions . . .	202	List of the Principal Mountain	
Political Facts . . .	203	Chains . . .	225
MEXICO—		Universities and Places of	
Mathematical Observations	205	Public Education . . .	227
Physical Features . . .	205	Population Estimate . . .	229
Productions . . .	206	Religious Sects . . .	230
Political Facts . . .	207		

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"The idea of this work is very good, worthy of further extension and general use. The plan is to give pupils from six to a dozen questions on subjects, and require written answers from them in the course of a week; the pupil being supplied with proper books. By this means, the subjects must be better studied than mere reading will enforce, and the practice of composition may be taught, whilst the matter for it is furnished."—*The Spectator*.

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